

PHILIPS
PHOTOFLUX
FLASHBULBS

British Officers On Trial—See Back Page

THE WEATHER: Light or moderate S.W. winds. Cloudy with scattered showers.

RELAX IN **DAKS**
THE FINEST COMFORT
IN ACTION TROUSERS
Whiteaways

CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

No. 36452

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF THE DAY

A Hot Potato

GIVE Mr Peking his due: he is engagingly frank on the subject of Hongkong refugees. "The potato is too hot" to be dealt with decisively now, he says, and so a decision on whether 670,000 people in this Colony are to receive any kind of international assistance is postponed for possibly another six months. The UNREF executive committee's decision not to decide provokes amazement and disappointment.

The only ray of hope to emerge from last Thursday's dismal proceedings is that the "hot potato" is to be served up again. To that extent there is still a chance that something can be done and that pricked consciences may yet insist on action before further procrastination. Hongkong can be thankful it has in Dr Goodhart, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, a man who does not pull his punches.

Cable reports state that the question of aid for Hongkong refugees was not on the agenda of last week's committee meeting; it was merely considering two cables from Hongkong. This cannot be accepted as an excuse for its failure to grasp the nettle. The Hambro report has been in UNREF's hands now for about 18 months and a decision should have been possible long before now.

THE point at issue is—or perhaps it would be more true to say "was"—whether the refugees fell within the terms of the statute of the High Commissioner's office, for he does not extend his protection to people who can be protected by their own government. And it is claimed that most of the refugees owe allegiance to the Nationalist Government and can be diplomatically protected by that government in states which recognise it.

We offer the alternative of "was the issue" deliberately because, despite the legal technicalities involved, in defining Hongkong refugees, Dr Hambro suggested that they were of international concern and he felt it was wrong that they should be denied international assistance. The real issue, then, boils down to this: is an exception to be made of Hongkong refugees? One has only to be reminded that a special organisation was created for Arab refugees from Israel to realise that it could.

ONE wonders also whether the fact that Britain does not recognise the Nationalist Government and that the movement of refugees from Hongkong to Formosa in recent years could more properly be described as a trickle than a flow, makes any difference to the technical complications involved. But if UNREF decides it can do nothing, it should have the courage to say so without any more shillyshallying.

And in that event, as it is generally admitted that Hongkong and Britain cannot be expected to shoulder the refugee burden alone, an idea put forward by Mr E. F. Szczepanski of the Hongkong University about a year ago deserves further consideration. He suggested that an international appeal might be made for a relief fund. This, of course, would have to be administered by the Hongkong authorities, but periodic reports could be made to contributing nations. And no one should question its ability to use any international aid in the best interests of the refugees—certainly its efforts in the postwar years establish its reputation and benevolent concern beyond any question of doubt.

Peking Spokesman Discloses Vast Migration Scheme

MILLION FAMILIES TO MOVE

Cultivation Of China's Barren Northeast

FROM RENE McCOLL

Peking, June 3. Enormous numbers of people are to be permanently transferred from one part of China to another in the next ten years.

It may prove to be one of the biggest migrations in history. It is the Chinese version of Russia's idea of opening up "virgin lands" and will involve one million families as a starter.

But here's the pay-off—the Chinese people still don't know about the secret into which I am letting you.

This plan was outlined to me by Mr Liu, be-spectacled, fast-talking head of the Bureau of Economics and Planning.

"Large Transfer"

In the course of a chat lasting most of three hours, Mr Liu appeared almost casually of this great internal migration.

He was in the midst of point No. 1 of his plan—how to cultivate lands and territories hitherto barren or non-cultivated—when he started talking about the "transfer of populations."

I came to with a bang. Liu said mildly, "the scale of transfer is large."

It developed that China means to drain off some of the huge population centres in Honan, Shanxi and Hopei and transfer them to the present wilderness up in Sinkiang, Hedlung and the extreme northeastern part of the country.

Voluntary Scheme

"Do you anticipate any objections in the part of the people leaving their homes and familiar surroundings?" I asked.

Liu looked severe. "This is a totally voluntary scheme," he said, "there can be no compulsion."

I remarked it reminded me of Khrushchev's "virgin lands" reclamation scheme in Russia—but that was the wrong thing to say.

The Chinese hate anything which suggests they are imitators of the Russians or are dependent on them for too much.

Mr Liu said stiffly that whereas the Russians have sent large numbers of town dwellers to work on their virgin land farms, China will in the main simply transfer peasant tillers and small farmers from one place to another, "although some may prove to be from the cities."

"Houses Can Wait"

I next asked how the first million families will be housed. Said Mr Liu: "It is necessary to fill the new land first. Houses can wait until later."

Finally I asked what public reaction had been to the announcement of this startling plan.

Mr Liu permitted himself a look of surprise behind his glasses.

"This is a plan for the future," he replied. "The people haven't been told so far."—London Express Service.

No Denial Of Nu's Impending Resignation Reports

Rangoon, June 3. A Burmese government spokesman today would not deny reports that neutralist Premier U Nu plans to resign.

The spokesman said tonight that if U Nu decides to give up his office he will present his reasons to the people.

But he did not deny reports in the influential Nation and a host of unofficial reports that the Burmese leader was planning to resign. His comment was a denial of the Nation's statement that the reason for the change is U Nu's disappointment with the Russian and Chinese embassies and their activities here.



Premier U Nu and Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru are widely regarded as the principal exponents of Afro-Asian neutralism in the cold war. U Nu's Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League recently swept to victory in parliamentary elections with little serious opposition.

The government spokesman's statement today was the only official reaction so far to widespread reports that U Nu was resigning and would be replaced by Secretary of Defence U Ba Swe. —United Press.

NOTHING LIKE IT SEEN IN MOSCOW BEFORE

Crowds Mob Tito And Khrushchev

Moscow, June 3. Soviet Communist Party Chief Secretary, Nikita Khrushchev, and Yugoslav President, Marshal Josip Broz Tito, and his wife were mobbed by thousands of cheering Muscovites here today when they attempted to stroll incognito in a city street.

The surprise appearance of Tito and Khrushchev topped off an afternoon of confusion in which it was reported and then denied that Tito was holding a secret meeting in the country with Khrushchev and other top Soviet leaders.

The crowd, on recognising the two leaders, formed a ring around them and started cheering madly, tossing hats into the air. Security guards accompanying the two leaders were completely overwhelmed by the crowd.

Khrushchev quickly steered Tito and his wife into a fenced ice cream shop on Gorki Street where they took refuge from the crowd, which continued to increase outside the shop.

Earlier, Tito, who is on a three-week official visit, visited a farm exhibition with his wife.

"FOR A REST"

After the visit the couple went to a government-owned country house near the village of Roubtovo, some 10 miles from here, at Khrushchev's invitation.

Newsmen were not admitted into the house, but security guards told them that Tito and his wife had been joined there by top Soviet leaders, including Khrushchev, Premier Nikolai Bulganin and President Klement Voroshilov.

Yugoslav sources denied this later and said the couple went to the "dacha" (country house) alone for a rest.

Four hours after their arrival at the dacha, Tito and his wife were spotted by passersby in the Rive Gorki, apparently being shown the sights by Khrushchev.

SECOND OUTING

This marked the second outing of this sort by Khrushchev who went out of his way to prevent the visiting French Premier, Guy Mollet, to Moscow crowds during Mollet's visit here last month.

Tito and his wife were accompanied in their visit to Russia by a large entourage.

RUSSAINS CANCEL FLIGHT

London, June 3. Russia has cancelled a flight to Moscow, scheduled for next Wednesday, of a British European Airways Viscount, one of the world's most advanced turbo-prop planes, it was announced tonight.

It would have been the first direct flight to Moscow by a British plane since before the Second World War.

"We do not know the reason why the Russians have cancelled the visit," a BEA spokesman said.

"We are very disappointed. We hope we will be able to take the Viscount to Moscow later."

REBELS HARD HIT BY TROOPS

Algiers, June 3. A total of 156 rebels were killed and 150 others were apprehended by French troops in "Operation Hope" which ended near the town of Lafayette today.

The rebels had included two political chiefs and a rebel group leader. Troops captured rebel workshops, warehouses and dozens of weapons, including grenades, mines and cartridges.

Meanwhile, other troops wiped out a big rebel band in a helicopter-borne operation, carried out in the mountains near the town of Milana, some 65 miles west of here. This marked the first time that rebels have been spotted in this usually calm sector.

One Moslem terrorist was shot dead by the police and some 100 were held for investigation in joint search operations carried out by police and troops in the port of Philippeville. Thousands of persons were questioned in the operation, which took place in the Arab quarter. The terrorist was shot when he opened fire on the police. —France-Press.

ANNIVERSARY PLOT:

150 ARRESTED

Buenos Aires, June 3.

Police arrested more than 150 people in Argentina early today in an operation to break up what they alleged was a plot for terrorist attacks tomorrow.

Tomorrow is the 13th anniversary of the revolution which paved the way for the dictatorship of ex-President Juan Peron.

Police sources said orders for disruptive activities had been circulated in leaflets carrying what was purported to be the signature of Peron.

They said the plan for tomorrow included the explosion of bombs and the paralyzing of transport, electricity, water and gas services.

At dawn today a loud explosion was heard in the neighbourhood of the congress building.

Police refused to say exactly where it occurred. —Reuter.

3 Miners Killed

Richfield, Utah, June 3.

Three miners were killed today, apparently from gas fumes, when they entered a uranium mine to haul out ore they had blasted free yesterday. —United Press.

HK Show Banned

Sungai Patani, Malaysia, June 3.

Police last night banned a strip show from Hongkong because they alleged it was "indecent."

Police told the management of the Empire Theatre to cancel the Hongkong revue performance because they had received complaints from the public. —Reuter.

Wife's Hongkong Quest

Klang, Malaya, June 3. A 36-year-old Chinese mother of nine children left here today for Singapore on her way to Hongkong to try and obtain a residence permit in the Colony for her husband who was deported to Communist China by the Malayan Government.

Mrs Ho Choon Moy told reporters before her departure she would plead with the Hongkong government to allow her husband, Ching Boon-chin, 28, to live in the Colony.

Ching was placed on board the 2,198-ton Norwegian freighter Sandviken which left Port Swettenham for China on Friday with more than 150 political detainees.

Mrs Ho said her husband was anti-Communist and his life would be in danger in China.

FLYING HERE

Mrs Ho said she would fly to Hongkong as soon as she was cleared by the Singapore immigration authorities.

She said if the Hongkong government rejected her request, she would ask friends to contact relatives in Canton to look after her husband.

Ching was arrested under the Malaya government's banishment ordinance in July 1953. Since then, Mrs Ho has tried but failed to get her husband banished to a country other than China. —Reuter.

Drive Against Terrorists Continues

NICOSIA FOOTBALL CROWD SEARCHED

Nicosia, June 3. British troops today sealed off the Nicosia football stadium while a large Greek Cypriot crowd was watching a match, and searched the spectators as they left the stadium.

The result of the search was not announced.

It was learned here tonight that the member of the security forces killed in a terrorist ambush near Paphos last night was a Turkish Cypriot policeman. Another Turkish policeman was injured.

Mufti Mehmed Dana, spiritual leader of the Cyprus Turks, today drove to Afara, village 12 miles east of Nicosia, where bloody clashes occurred between Greeks and Turks a week ago. The Mufti called on Turkish Cypriots to live in peace with their Greek neighbours. —France-Press.

HARDING HOME

London, June 3. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, arrived here by air tonight for talks with Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, and other senior ministers on the troubled island.

Sir John Harding's plane had touched down at Northolt airport about 90 minutes before a Colonial Office spokesman released the news that he was back in Britain.

Sir John has returned against a background of intense bitterness in terrorist-ridden Cyprus, where efforts to crush the bomb-throwing rebels against British rule have so far failed.

Priority in the anti-terrorist campaign has been given to improving intelligence, stopping the flow of arms and ammunition to the guerrillas, and halting the recruitment of youths to the terrorist gangs.

But observers believe that Sir John may also discuss the island's school system to reduce the influence which teachers who support Enosis have on Cypriot children.

While in London, Sir John Harding is being guarded by armed officers of Scotland Yard's special branch. —Reuter.

Anti-Nehru Riots

Bombay, June 4. One man was killed and 36 hurt in riots which broke out last night while the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, was visiting Bombay.

The demonstrators were protesting against a plan to bring Bombay's administration under the central government instead of making it the capital of a Marathi-speaking state formed by the surrounding area.

Mr Nehru told an open air meeting of about 100,000 people that the government would go ahead with its plans for Bombay. Stone-throwing demonstrators tried to break through a strong police cordon round the meeting.

Police fired and threw tear-gas shells but a Bombay government statement said the dead man was shot when a crowd mobbed a private car one of whose occupants fired a revolver.

Twenty-four civilians were officially stated to have been hurt—mostly by stone-throwing. Bus services were suspended in the troubled area.

On the previous day police used tear gas and arrested 137 people during Bombay demonstrations against Mr Nehru's Congress Party. Last January more than 70 people were killed in riots against the Bombay re-organisation proposals. —Reuter.

FAST RUSSIAN MINELAYERS SIGHTED OFF DOVER

London, June 3. Two mysterious ships passing through the Straits of Dover tonight turned out to be Russian fast destroyer-minelayers flying the Polish flag. The Polish flag was suggestive of their destination. For a few months ago a group of Russian mine-sweepers of a type never seen in Polish hands, and also flying the Polish flag, passed through the Channel and finally arrived in Egypt as part of the arms deal with Col Nasser.

The two ships turned themselves to pass the north-west tip of Denmark at midnight last Friday. They made no reply to a signal invitation to identify themselves.

At 8.10 p.m. today they were spotted off Dover and were identified as two of the Russian navy's fast destroyer-minelayers of the Skoryi class.

The Skoryi class ships have 2,200 to 3,000 tons displacement, four 5.1 inch guns and two 3 inch seven AA guns, ten torpedoes, can carry eight mines, have a speed up to 33 knots and a complement of 250. They have radar armaments with 1000 ft range. The only explanation for Russian class ships suddenly making an appearance off Dover was the Polish campaign which has again been used as a cover for the Soviet—London Express Service.

Something NEW and SENSATIONAL

600 FOR SIX

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE PHONE

Regent-Masons
18 KING'S RD. TEL. 70981

KING'S PRINCESS

SHOWING TO-DAY



IN EASTMAN COLOUR

NEXT CHANGE



ADDED: THE MISCELLANEOUS FLYING DANCERS

HOOVER: LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371 KOWLOON TEL. 60149, 60248

NOW SHOWING 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

BEST ACTRESS
BEST DIRECTOR
BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS

— LOOK Magazine —



WITH PERFECTA STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND

ALSO LATEST M-G-M NEWS
THE H BOMB EXPLOSION

LEE Theatre

2 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 7.00 & 9.30 P.M.

NEW PROGRAMME

With Fascinating NEW Numbers
2 Hours Stage Entertainment!

T. MASUDA'S Tokyo Grand Revue



Revised Admissions:

Orch. Stalls \$4.70, M.S. \$3.50, B.S. \$2.40
Logo \$4.50 & \$3.50, Dress Circle \$1.20

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT — BOOK EARLY

CAPITOL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

Owing to the length
of the picture
Please note

At 2.30, 5.30 &
9.15 p.m.



SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



To-morrow Morning Show
"SANTA FE PASSAGE"
in Technicolor

YUGOSLAVIA VIA OUTSIDE SOVIET BLOC

Washington, June 3.

Harold E. Stassen said today he believes Marshal Tito will maintain Yugoslavia's "independence and sovereignty" despite Russian efforts to draw him back into the Soviet camp.

Mr. Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser, said Tito's current visit to Moscow is "a very important event" but it is too soon to judge the outcome.

He was asked on a television programme whether the United States will continue sending aid to Yugoslavia in view of the apparent healing of the Belgrade-Moscow split.

May Well Be

Mr. Stassen said that will depend on the "total analysis" after Tito returns to Yugoslavia.

He pointed out that the US Government does not rule out aid to independent countries if they are not acting contrary to US interests.

He also said it "may well be" that Moscow timed the resignation of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov to coincide with Tito's visit. Mr. Molotov played an important role in events leading to Tito's break with the Soviet Union in 1948.

Mr. Stassen denied there is any basic disagreement between him and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the meaning of Russia's announced plan to cut Soviet military manpower.

Exaggerated

Mr. Stassen has said he would welcome the move if it is carried out. Mr. Dulles has asserted the military men involved may be put to more dangerous uses such as in the Russian Atomic programme.

Asked if these statements represented a "really serious cleavage," Mr. Stassen said it was mainly a difference of emphasis by the Press in handling them. He said news reports had exaggerated the apparent conflict.

Mr. Stassen said he welcomed the invitation for Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, to attend an air show in Moscow this month. He called this part of a "gradual opening up" by the Soviet Union.

Not Obligated

The President's adviser said he hopes Gen. Twining's trip will be the "first small step" that ultimately will lead to Soviet acceptance of Mr. Eisenhower's "open skies" plan for aerial disarmament inspection.

He said the United States is not necessarily obligated to invite Soviet military officials here in return. He said this is "a matter of deciding what is best" under conditions that arise. — United Press.

More Scientific Freedom In Russia

London, June 3.

Lord Adrian, one of Britain's top scientists, who returned yesterday after a 14-day visit to Russia, said today that there was now far more freedom there in scientific matters.

Lord Adrian, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was one of a delegation invited to Russia by the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

"We found the Russians genuinely anxious to get a free interchange of scientists—the sort of footing we are on with all the Western countries," Lord Adrian added. — Reuter.

ORIENTAL AND GENERAL

Final Showing To-day
2.30—5.30—7.30
& 9.30 p.m.



Commencing To-morrow: "BENCAZI", RKO Radio film

WILL REMAIN NIGERIAN HANDICRAFTS



An exhibition of Nigerian art and handicrafts was opened recently at the Tea Centre in Lower Regent Street, London. The exhibition is arranged under the auspices of the Government of the Western Region of Nigeria. Pictured is Mrs. O. Badajo-Olusanya of Lagos, studying a wooden mask, a copy of the type used in ceremonial dances by the Ekiti people. — Express Photo.

German-French Saar Agreement Near

Paris, June 3.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said in a television interview tonight, on the eve of his meeting with French Premier Guy Mollet on the Saar, that France and Germany would succeed in making one step towards the solution of their difficulties on the question.

The Chancellor, giving an interview to French television correspondents in Bonn, was questioned on the Soviet attitude towards German reunification.

He said in reply that the Federal German Government's point of view was, and had always been, that as long as German reunification was not realised a system of European security could not be set up.

World Problem

The Chancellor said he was convinced that the Soviet Union was not prepared to make the "slightest concession" on the question of German reunification.

This question was not merely a national one, he said. It was a problem for Europe and the whole world.

MAJESTIC

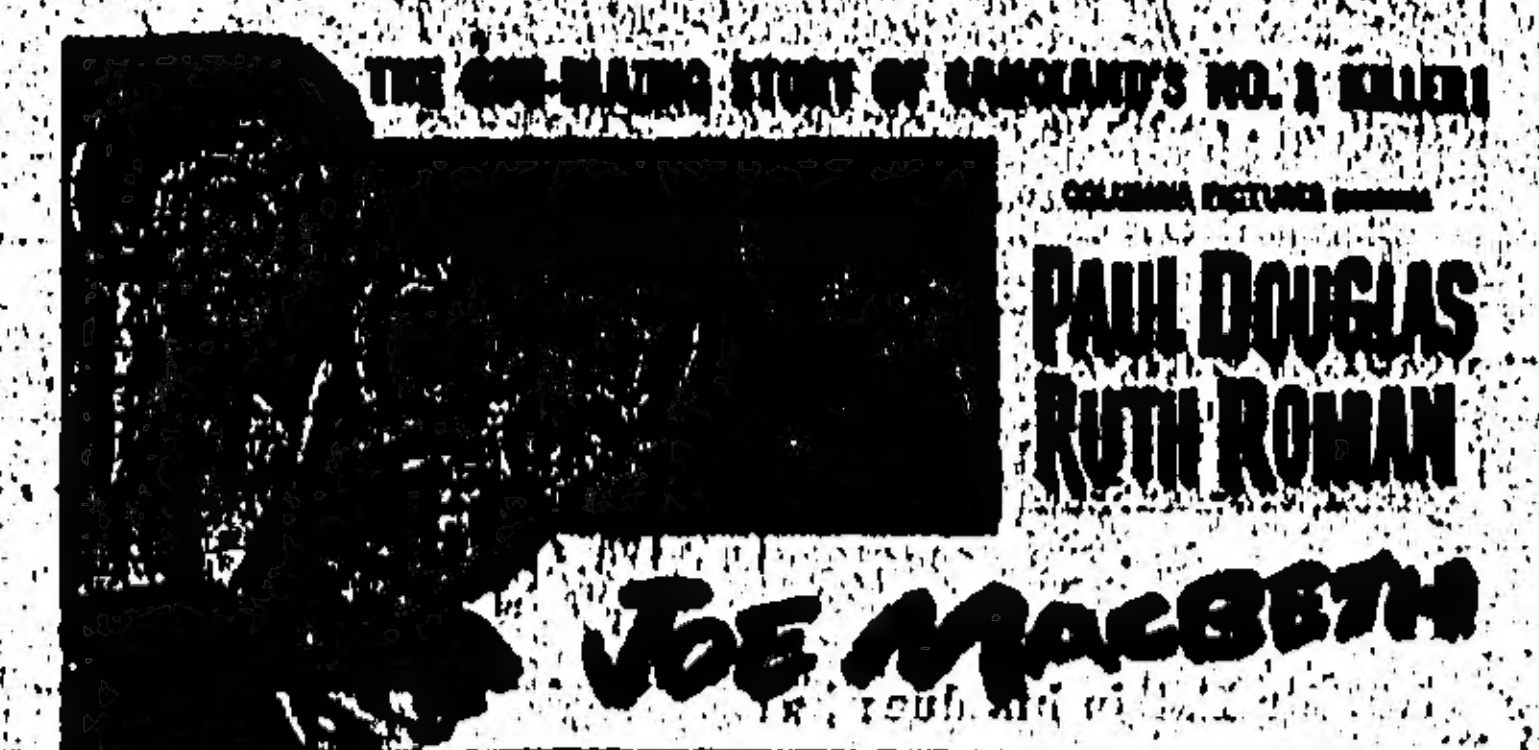
FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



Next Change: "DOMENICA"

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

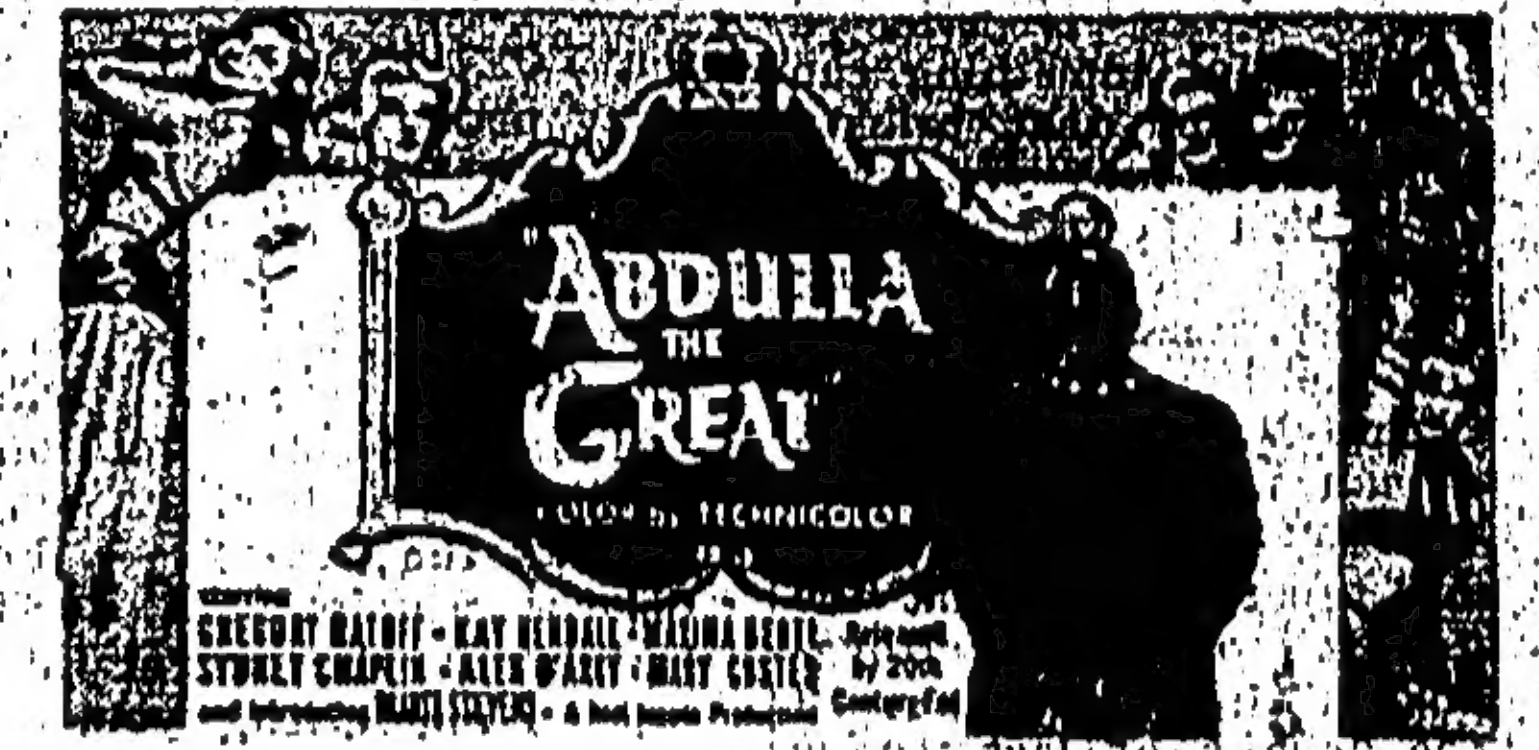


Next Change: Columbia's Vice & Violence Story! "INSIDE DETROIT" Dennis O'Madigan — Pat O'Brien

ROXY & BROADWAY

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

SEE: Girls! Girls! Girls! — In the Greatest DEMOCRACY the world has ever known!



OPENS TO-MORROW

"One of the Best British Films Ever Made!"
"THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR!"
— Voice of the Press.



A 20th Century-Fox Release
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

COMING SOON
The Greatest Advance in Entertainment History!



NEW YORK STREET WORLD

FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Nothing Like It Since
"THE QUIET MAN"



TO-MORROW



Diamonds are Forever

Secret agent JAMES BOND has been given a tough assignment: to break an American gang smuggling South African diamonds. He is sent to the Yard as the first step.

CHAPTER TWO

PUNCTUALLY at two o'clock, Bond was shaking hands with the dapper, level-eyed man in the old-fashioned office which bears more secrets than any other room in Scotland Yard.

Ronnie Vallance pushed a couple of C.I.D. identification photographs across the desk. They showed a dark-haired, rather good-looking young man with a clean-cut, awashbuckling face in which the eyes smiled innocently.

"That's the chap," said Vallance. "Near enough like you to pass with someone who's only got the description. Peter Franks. Nice looking fellow. Good family. Public school and all that. Then he went wrong and played wrong. Country house burglaries are his line."

"Now he's shipped up. They often do when they get into a racket they know nothing about. I've got two or three undercover girls in Solihull and he's been on one of them. Funny enough, she's rather keen on him. Thinks she can make him go straight and all that sort of stuff. But she's got her job to do, and when he told her about this job, just casually, as if it was the hell of a lark, she passed the word back here."

Bond nodded. "Specialist crooks never take other people's lines seriously. I bet he wouldn't have talked to her about one of his country house jobs."

"Not on your life," agreed Vallance. "Or we'd have had him made years ago. Anyway, it seems he was contacted by a friend of a friend and agreed to

do a smuggling job to America for \$5,000. Payable on delivery. My girl asked him if it was drugs. And he laughed and said: 'No, better still. Hot lead. Had he got the diamonds? No.'

"His next job was to contact his 'guard.' Tomorrow evening at the Trafalgar Palace. Five o'clock in her room. A girl called Case. She would tell him what to do and go over with him."

Vallance got up and paced to and fro in front of the framed forgeries of 15 notes that lined the wall opposite the windows. "These smugglers generally go in pairs when big stuff is being moved. The carrier is never quite trusted, and five men at the other end like to have a witness in case anything goes wrong at the Customs. Then the big men don't get caught napping at the carrier talks."

"In all these jobs the pay-off to subordinates is generally the weakest link. How was this \$5,000 to be paid to Peter Franks? Who by? And if he did the job successfully would he be taken on again?"

"If I was in your shoes I'd watch these points. Concentrate on getting through the cut-out who does the paying off and try to get on further up the pipeline towards the big men. If they like the look of you it's difficult, but difficult. Good carriers aren't easy to come by, and even the top men are going to be interested in the new recruit."

"Yes," said Bond thoughtfully, "and makes sense. How are you going to substitute me for Peter Franks?"

VALLANCE started pacing to and fro again. "I think that ought to be all right," he said. "We're going to take in Franks this evening and hold him for conspiring to evade the Customs." He smiled briefly. "I'll break up a beautiful friendship with my girl, I'm afraid. But that's got to be faced. And then the idea is for you to make the rendezvous with Miss Case."

Bond gets his order . . . meet the mysterious Miss Case . . .

by IAN FLEMING

"Does she know anything about Franks?"

"Just his description and his name," said Vallance. "At least that's what we guess. I doubt if she even knows the man who contacted him. Cut-outs all along the line. Everybody does one job in a watertight compartment. Then, if there's a hole in the sock it doesn't run."

"Know anything about the woman?"

"Passport details. American citizen, 27 born San Francisco. Blue eyes. Height, 5ft. 6in. Profession: single woman. Been over here a dozen times in the last three years. May have been more often under a different name. Always stays at the Trafalgar Palace."

The hotel detective says she doesn't seem to go out much. Few visitors. Never stays more than two weeks. Never gives any trouble. That's all. Don't forget that when you meet her you'll have to have a good story yourself. Why you're doing the job and so on."

"I'll see to that."

"Anything else we can help over?"

Bond reflected. "What about this House of Diamonds lead the Treasury dreamed up?"

Vallance didn't answer. Instead he pressed a switch on the big intercom on his desk.

"Yes, sir," said a metallic voice.

"Send up Dankwaerts at the double, please sergeant."

There was a knock on the door and Vallance's staff secretary put his head in. "Sergeant Dankwaerts, sir."

"Send him in," said Vallance. "Hold him until I ring."

The secretary held open the door and a nondescript man in plain clothes came in. His hair was thinning, he wore spectacles and his complexion was pale. His expression was kindly and studious. He might have been any senior clerk in any business. "Afternoon, sergeant," said Vallance. "This is Commander Bond of the Ministry of Defence. The sergeant smiled politely. "I want you to take Commander Bond to the House of Diamonds in Haddon Garden. He will be 'Sergeant James' of your staff."

"You think the diamonds from that Ascot job are on their way out to the Argentine through America. You will say so to Mr. Saye, the top man there. You will wonder if it is possible that Mr. Saye has heard any talk from the other side. His New York office may have heard something. You know, all very nice and polite."

"But just look him in the eye. Put as much pressure on as you can without giving any grounds for complaint."

VALLANCE spoke into the intercom and a moment later there appeared a tall, rather imposing man wearing extremely smart plain clothes and carrying a small attache case. He stood waiting just inside the door.

"Good afternoon, sergeant. Come and have a look at this friend of mine."

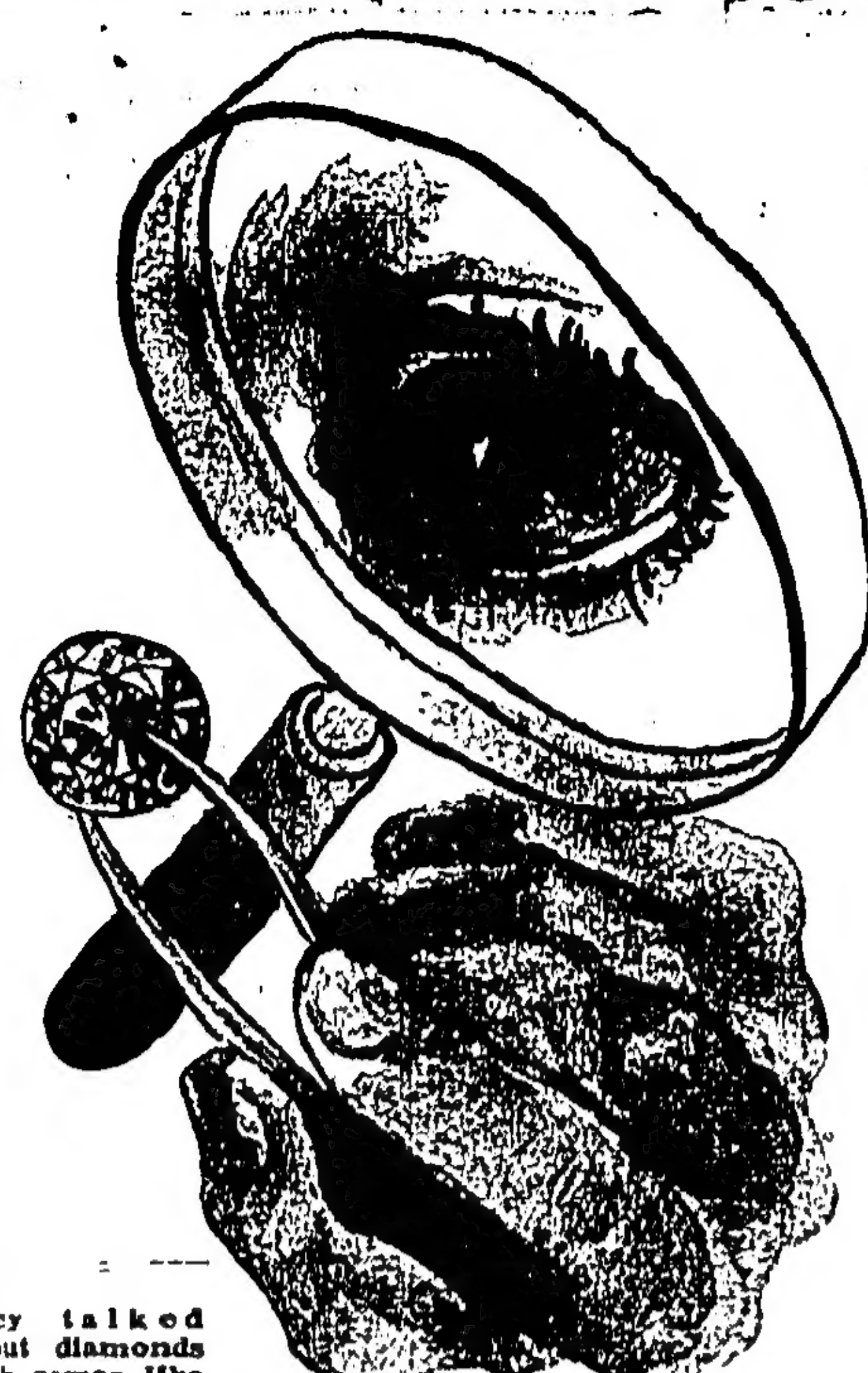
The sergeant came and stood close up to Bond and politely turned him towards the light. Two very keen, dark eyes examined his face minutely for a full minute. Then the man stepped away.

"Can't guarantee the suit for more than six hours, sir," he said. "Not in this heat. But the rest's all right. Who is he to be, sir?"

"He's to be Sergeant James. A member of Sergeant Dankwaerts's staff." Vallance looked at his watch. "Only for three hours. All right?"

"Certainly sir. Shall I go ahead?"

At Vallance's nod, the policeman led Bond to a chair by the window, put his small attache case on the floor beside the chair and knelt down on



They talked about diamonds with names like Vessillon, Top Cape, Yellow Premier.

DRAWING BY ROBB

one knee and opened it. Then, for 10 minutes, his light fingers busied themselves over Bond's face and hair. He held up a pocket mirror in front of Bond. A touch of white at the temples. The scar gone. A hint of studiousness at the corners of the eyes and mouth. The faintest shadows under the cheekbones. Nothing you could put your finger on, but it all added up to someone who certainly wasn't James Bond.

SERGEANT Dankwaerts and the disguised James Bond sat on Mr. Rufus B. Saye, Vice-President for Europe of the House of Diamonds. They are asked to wait in a luxurious ante-room.

A big, dark man took two quick steps into the room and stood looking sharply from one to the other.

"My name is Saye," he said harshly. "What goes on around here? What do you want?"

"I am Sergeant Dankwaerts of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard," he said in a quiet, peaceful voice. "And this," he made a gesture towards Bond, "is Sergeant James. I am making a routine inquiry about some stolen diamonds. It occurred to the Assistant Commissioner," the voice was of velvet, "that you might be able to help us."

"Yes?" said Mr. Saye. He looked contemptuously from one to the other of these two underpaid flatfish who had the effrontery to be talking up his time. "Go ahead."

MR SAYE was a large, compact man with the hardness of a chunk of quartz. He had a very square face whose sharp angles were accentuated by short, wiry black hair, cut on brass and without side-whiskers. His eyebrows were black and straight, and tucked in below them there were two extremely sharp and steady black eyes. He was clean-shaven and his lips were a thin and rather wide straight line. The square chin was deeply cleft, and the muscles bulged at the points of the jaw.

He was dressed in a roomy black single-breasted suit, a white shirt, and an almost bootlace-thin black tie, held in place by a gold tie-clip representing a spear.

His long arms hung relaxed at his sides and terminated in two very large hands, now slightly curled inwards, whose backs showed black hair. His big feet, in expensive black shoes, looked to be about size 12.

Bond summed him up as a tough and capable man who had triumphed in a variety of hard schools, and who looked as if he was still serving in one of them.

and these are the stones we are particularly interested in," concluded Sergeant Dankwaerts. He referred to his black book. "One 20 carat Vessillon. Two Nine Blue-whites of about 10 carats each. One 30 carat Yellow Premier. One 15 carat Top Cape and two 15 carat Cape Unions."

He paused. Then he looked sharply into Mr. Saye's hard black eyes. "Have any of these passed through your hands, Mr. Saye, or through your firm in New York?" he inquired softly.

"No," said Mr. Saye flatly. "They have not." He turned to the door behind him and opened it. "And now, good afternoon, gentlemen."

Undismayed, Sergeant Dankwaerts slipped his notebook into his waistcoat pocket, picked up his hat and walked out into the hall and then out into the street. Bond followed him.

Sergeant Dankwaerts chuckled. "He's not a diamond merchant, sir," he said. "or I'll eat my hat."

"How do you know?"

"When I read out that list of missing stones," Sergeant Dankwaerts smiled happily. "I mentioned a Yellow Premier and two Cape Unions."

"Yes?"

"It just happens that there aren't such things, sir."

TOMORROW: Arrogance in a husky female voice

It's Very Expensive (Says JACK BENNY) Being World's Meanest Man

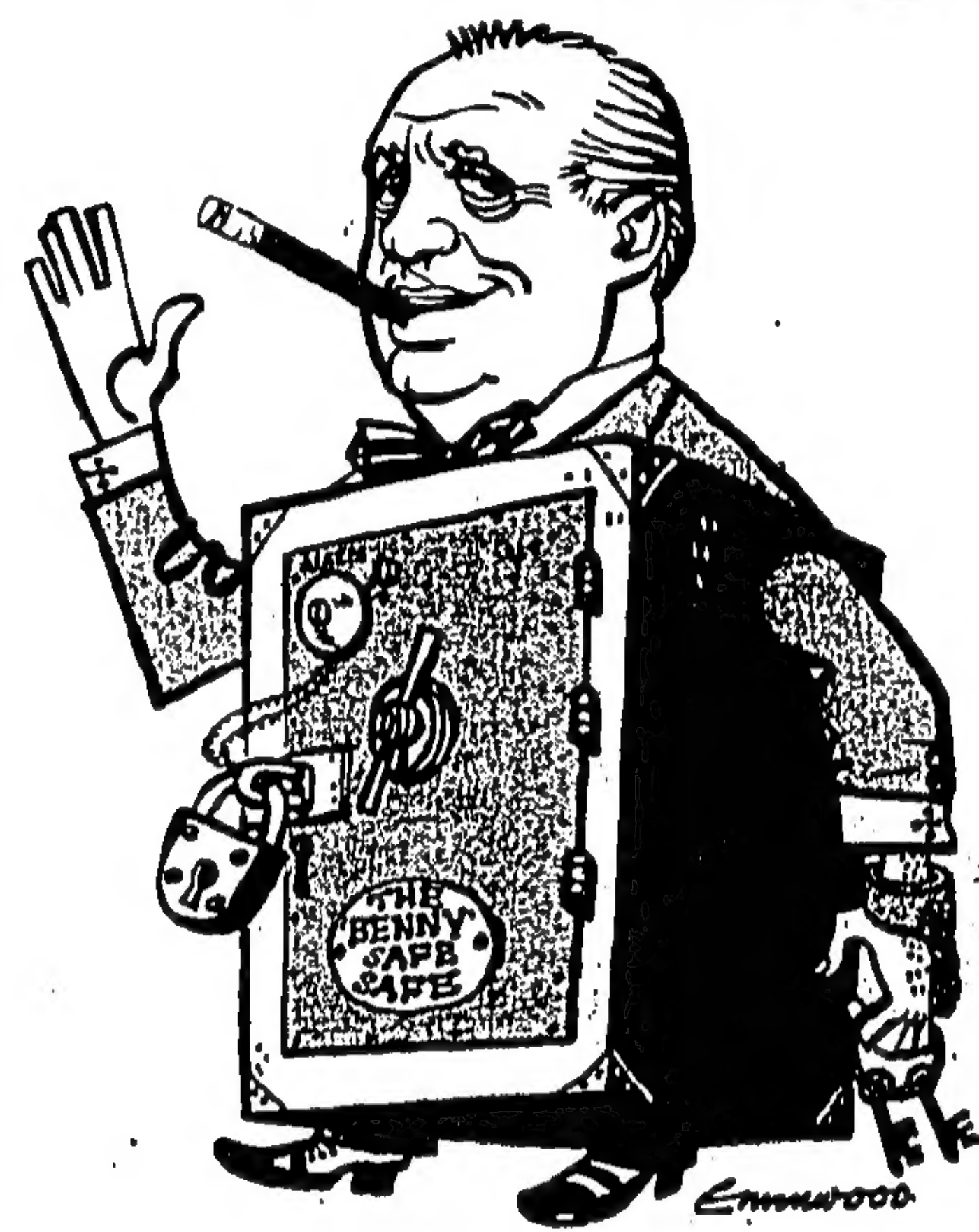
By THOMAS WISEMAN

London, not really stingy—that it's just a joke. TO meet Jack Benny—who thrives on the title of The Meanest Man in the World—is rather like encountering a safe to which even the owner does not know the combination.

Not that he is really mean with his money. But he IS mean with his jokes. He IS stingy with his conversation.

You would need to be a very expert cricketer or, alternatively, you would need to have a stick of dynamite to get at the wealth of humour which one is assured is locked up inside him.

I met him when he arrived from America to appear on BBC Television, and as I did not have any dynamite (and he did not have his gunmen



golden wisecracks safely concealed.

around) his golden wisecracks remained safely concealed in his burglar-proof frame.

Whatever it is that this man has got—which enables him to hold on to a fortnightly TV audience of 40 million in the United States—he thrifflily kept it to himself.

The story is told of how Mr. Benny was held up by a gunman who threatened, "Your money or your life," Mr. Benny hesitated.

"Well...?" demanded the gunman.

"I'm thinking it over," said Mr. Benny.

A series of such jokes has made him one of the most successful comedians in America.

Other comedians rely for their laughs upon the situation of the husband being deceived by his wife: Mr. Benny has proved that it is much funnier for the husband to be deceived by his accountant.

The man trying to hang on to his dollar is infinitely more hilarious than the man trying to hang on to his wife.

Maintaining the title of The Meanest Man in the World is an expensive business for Mr. Benny.

"You constantly have to prove to people that you are

mean," he said. "I shall have to go back to the waiter and give him another tip. Rumours get around so fast."

"I suppose I spend about £1,000 a year in over-tipping. But it's deductible, part of my professional expenses."

"Prove to me," I said, "what a lavish spender you are. Could you get through £1,000 in a week?"

"My wife can get through that much in a day. I'm a pretty big spender, too."

I told him how much he was paying for the Oliver Messel suite at the Dorchester: £25 a day. (Marilyn Monroe wanted it, but Mr. Benny has it booked for three months).

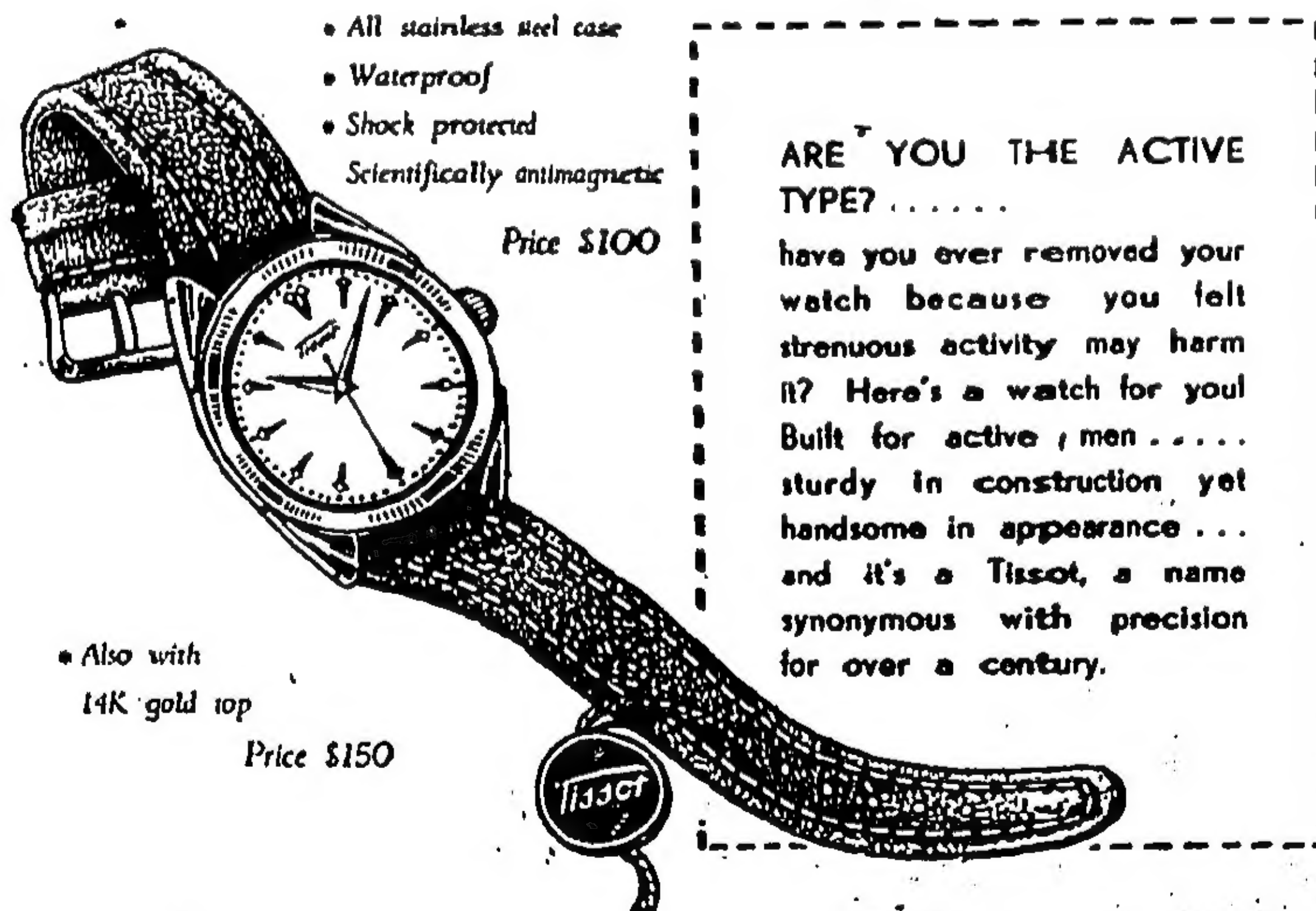
"That's about 75 dollars," said Mr. Benny. "Is that all? People will really think I'm mean."

I assured him that people would understand. They would make allowances, considering he was working for the BBC, an organization even more famous for its thrift (when it comes to paying artists) than Mr. Benny.

I left Mr. Benny working hard on the problem of the correct amount of over-tipping for English waiters.

Quality

need not be expensive



- All stainless steel case
- Waterproof
- Shock protected
- Scientifically antimagnetic

Price \$100

ARE YOU THE ACTIVE TYPE?

have you ever removed your watch because you felt strenuous activity may harm it? Here's a watch for you! Built for active men . . . sturdy in construction yet handsome in appearance . . . and it's a Tissot, a name synonymous with precision for over a century.

• Also with 14K gold top

Price \$150

All dials are set with 18K gold figures

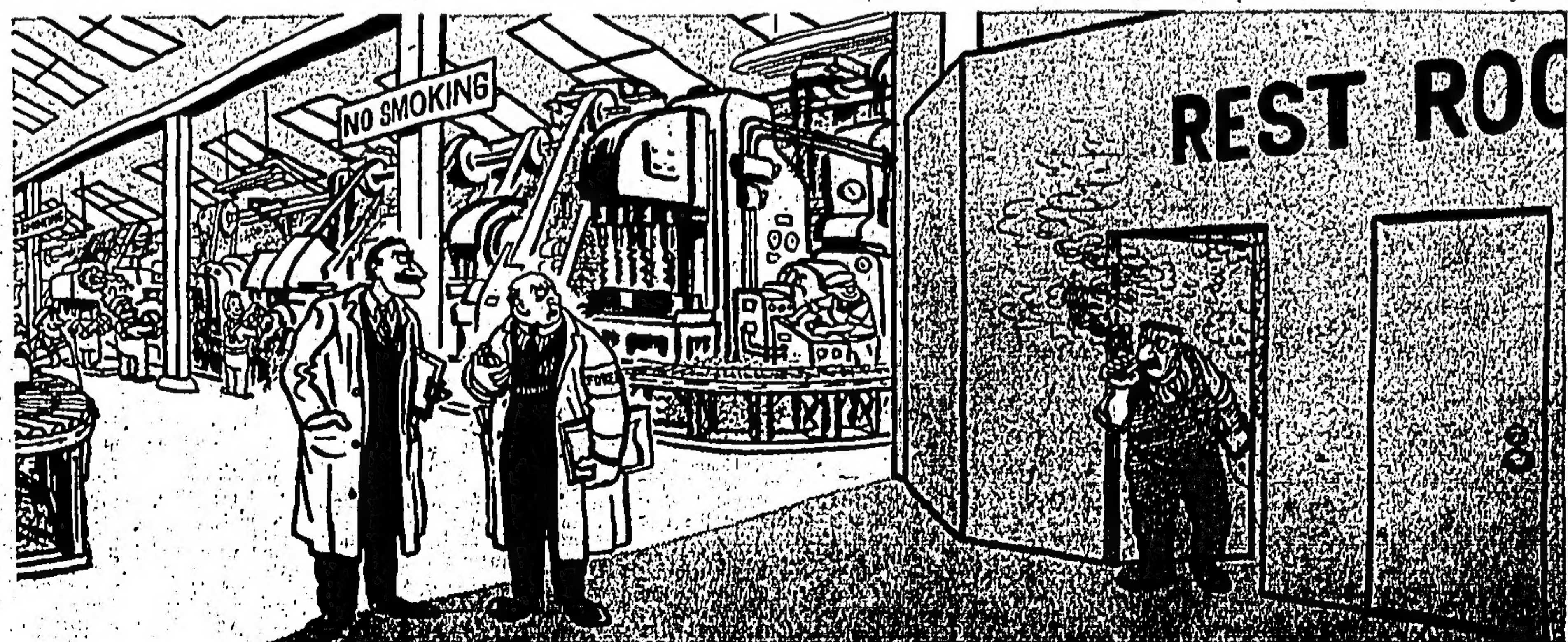


Société Suisse Pour l'Industrie Horlogère S.A. Geneva, Switzerland.

Sole Agents: OMTIS LTD.

OMEGA • Tissot

310 Gloucester Building



"ALL of us gave up smoking the gain in man-hours would wipe out the need for Automation."

\$1.00

WEEK-END BOWLS

UNDERDOGS' DAY IN ALL THREE DIVISIONS OF THE LEAGUE

By "TOUCHER"

Underdogs in the various divisions of the Colony Lawn Bowls League have every reason to be proud of their performances in the week-end's matches.

In the First Division both lowly-placed Talkoo and Indian Recreation Club "Gold" did not bring home the bacon, but the close fights they put up against their highly-favoured opponents, Craigengower and Kowloon Bowling Green Club, could easily rank as the most spirited yet seen this season.

Playing with two reserves, newly-promoted Talkoo came very close to shattering Craigengower's unbeaten record, and with a little more luck and more careful play could have succeeded in pulling off the biggest upset of the season.

This was especially so in the match between the Talkoo four of G. T. Graham, J. McArthur, N. Fraser and R. B. Marshall and Craigengower's Frasers, Lee, W. C. Ogley, A. E. Conies and H. W. Bradbury.

Taking full advantage of an extremely heavy home green, and the inability of skip Bradbury to get up on the long heads, the Talkoo four took an 8-2 lead after six heads.

Their first fatal lapse came on the seventh head, when they conceded a five. By the end of the 10th head, Bradbury's four had taken the lead at 10-8.

The final blow for the Talkoo four was dealt then on their own accord on the 11th head just before tea. With his opponents lying one, skip Marshall was called upon to take away the first shot, slightly behind the jack. His heavy drive with the first wood was slightly wide and after crashing through a bunch of woods left his opponents with a lie of four. Bradbury added the fifth, and Marshall went through with his last wood.

CONSISTENT

With Francis Lee playing a consistent game at lead and Conies showing his best form so far this season, the Craigengower four held on to their ten interval lead of 15-9 to narrowly edge out their opponents by 21-17. Though unable to get his weight for the draw, Bradbury also came into the picture in the second half of

the game with some heavy rusting shots.

As a whole, however, the Talkoo four were playing slightly better bowls and but for the two counts of five, and their inability to play a tighter and more careful game, would have taken the decision on this rink.

Brilliant play by their skip, S. L. Leonard, was in a large measure responsible for the narrow 20-16 win scored by the Craigengower four of George Hong Choy, F. O. Madur, P. K. Lau and S. L. Leonard over Talkoo's Brian Douglas, H. O. Fleming, W. S. MacHarvey and Willie Brown.

With all his three front men playing slightly below average on the heavy green, Leonard caused the most damage with his drawing and heavy shots. On two occasions he saved his side from giving away no fewer than 11 shots.

On the fifth head, with his opponents lying five or six, he drew in the first shot with his last wood. On the 13th head, the Talkoo four were lying five when Leonard again drew in the first shot within inches of the jack.

Pick of the Talkoo four was Brian Douglas whose consistent drawing to the jack time and again gave his side the lie with some close shots.

Although 6-0 down at tea and 8-10 down at the end of the 10th head, the Talkoo four staged an excellent recovery on the next five heads to be only 10-18 down when the last head was played. A two by the Craigengower four on this head won them their close 20-16 victory this season.

BEST GAME

The best game of the afternoon was seen in the tussle between

the four skipped by Joe Leadolt. Owing to the inability of R. White and C. McLennan to play on Saturday, Kinniburgh had two reserves, S. C. Monn and J. Rowan in his rink. Both put up a creditable display.

George Clayton, who usually plays as lead, stepped into the No. 3 berth to surprise himself and his colleagues by playing an excellent game.

Kinniburgh proved that he is still one of the best skips in the Colony, both in direction and execution, and his ability to match Leadolt proved the deciding factor in his side's magnificent triumph over the hitherto unbeaten Craigengower four.

Among the Craigengower four only C. C. Ma at lead was playing near his top form. Souza, Rosset and Leadolt were all on and off.

At the tea interval the CCC four led by 9-7. A two and a five on the 12th and 13th heads enabled them to jump ahead to 16-9. At the end of the 10th head, they still held a commanding 19-10 lead.

The Talkoo four, however, came back with a single, a four, a two and a three on four successive heads to lead by 20-19 on the last head. A drawn shot by Clayton and another by Kinniburgh gave them two shots on the last head and with these a 22-19 win over the reputed CCC four.

At Sookunpoo, IRC "Gold" were perhaps more unlucky in not being able to gain the decision over Kowloon Bowling Green Club. With Adair's four fighting a close game against Kavanagh's four, they were well up on two links until the last four heads.

S. M. Ramjaha's four, however, gave a two and two singles to tie at 10-10 with Francis' rink. Bunney Abbas enjoyed a 20-11 lead on Joe Eastman's only to see his opponents score a two, a four, a two and another four on the last four heads and edge him out by 23-20.

IRC "Blues" not only kept their hopes alive for the Championship by climbing into second position with a 5-0 win over Filipino Club but also helped to a large extent their "Gold" team in their fight to avert relegation this season.

SECOND DIVISION

In the Second Division Kowloon Dock "Blues" slaved off another challenge when they handed KCC a 4-1 defeat to maintain their unbeaten record. Underdogs Craigengower made a surprising recovery of form to blank USRO and win the match by 39 shots.

Surprise of the Third Division was the 5-0 defeat of Craigengower by Kowloon Bowling Green Club, who put themselves back well into the running for the Division's Championship with a 5-0 win over the Valley Club.

Hongkong Police Sports Association, my choice to ultimately continue their winning streak after their early setbacks to climb up to second position in the League table.

HOW THEY STAND

First Division				
	P	W	D	L
CCC	5	0	0	21
IRC "B"	4	3	0	10
Recrelo	4	3	0	11 1/2
KCC	3	2	0	10 1/2
KBCG	4	2	0	9 1/2
Talkoo	5	1	0	4 1/2
IRC "G"	3	0	3	7 1/2
FC	4	0	4	2

Second Division				
	P	W	D	L
KCC "B"	4	0	0	23
Recrelo	4	0	0	17
USRO	3	0	2	15
KCC	4	3	0	1 1/4
KKCC	3	2	0	12 1/2
KHRC	3	2	0	11 1/2
CCC	4	2	0	10
FC	4	2	0	8 1/2
KCC "W"	5	1	0	4 1/2
KCC "W"	5	1	0	4 1/2
FC	4	0	4	3

Third Division				
	P	W	D	L
CCC	5	4	0	1
KHRC	5	3	0	2 1/2
KCC	4	3	0	1 1/2
KHRC	4	3	0	1 1/2
FC	4	3	0	1 1/2
KHRC	5	1	0	4 1/2
KCC	5	1	0	4 1/2
FC	5	1	0	4 1/2

Strong French Challenge To Britain In The Derby As Usual

London, June 3.

Wednesday, June 6, is Derby Day, the biggest day of the year for the racing fraternity, a day when horse racing is on the lips of virtually everyone in Britain.

The magic of the race, lasting just over 2 1/2 minutes but with the tradition of 177 years behind it will draw hundreds of thousands to Epsom, near London. They will throng the furlong of grandstands, crowd the enclosures group round the famed Tattenham corner and spill over onto the downs to see another moment of turf history.

There were 39 final acceptors out of 382 entries for the race. Some have since been scratched and a field of about 30 are expected to enter to the start, to battle over the undulating mile and a half for prize money totalling £20,450 sterling. To the winning owner will go £17,382 sterling, a niche in racing's hall of fame.



DON'T WASTE WATER

There seems less "character" than usual about this year's race and the laurels probably will not take so much winning as in previous years. The winner looks the harder to find because of this.

FRENCH CHALLENGE

As usual there is a strong French challenge to Britain with a couple of Irish riders who might nip in to foil both.

For France Lavandier, Bulson, Ardent and Tenarese seem to hold out the most hope. For Britain, King, Induna and possibly Full Measure, Roister and outsider Al Molniah come from Ireland to try for the prize and there is also Articulate owned by Irishman Mr. Joe McGrath but who is trained in England by Willie Stephenson.

Mr. McGrath, who won with Arcle Prince in 1951 will be doubly represented. He also owns Roister, trained by his son Seamus at Sandford County, Dublin.

Lavandier, owned by 67-year-old perfume king, M. Pierre Wertheimer, carries most of the Gallic money. He will probably retain favouritism to the "off".

Lavandier, unable home an easy winner over one mile at Longchamp over a month ago and though finishing only third over the Derby distance, he was excused because of being left too much to do in the closing stages. — China Mail Special.

MISS PERKINS WINS AGAIN



Phyllis Perkins, who recently beat the world's record for the 1,500 Metres, easily wins the 440 Yards Final during the Essex Women's Athletic Championships at Ilford.

SOCCER

HUNGARIANS UP 3-1 WHEN BELGIANS RAN RIOT TO SCORE 5-4 WIN

Brussels, June 3.

More than 70,000 wildly excited Belgian football fans saw their national XI triumph 5-4 over the mighty Hungarians here today after trailing by two goals at half-time.

Hungary led 3-1 after 45 minutes, but they were allowed to score only one more goal in the second half while the Belgians ran riot.

Belgium scored first from a penalty taken by Van Kerckhoven, but within seconds the Hungarians had retaliated. Outside-right Budai centred to inside-left Puskas who surprised Gernay, the Belgian goalkeeper, with a low, powerful shot.

Hungary's second goal was a freak. After ten minutes of being penned into his own half, inside-right Kocsis punted the ball towards the Belgian goal and Gernay just failed to turn it over the bar.

Three minutes later in the 30th minute, outside-left Frivessz sent a long pass to Kocsis who deflected it into the Belgian net to make it 3-1 for Hungary.

In the 59th minute Belgium pulled back with a header by Van de Weyer and five minutes later the crowd went wild with joy as outside-left Orsins scored the equaliser.

Belgium went ahead in the 70th and 81st minutes through inside-left Houf and Orsins, but Hungary's desperate counter attack in the closing minute drew them back to 4-4 with a goal by Budai. — Reuter.

In the fourth minute he took a pass from inside-right Vasquez to open the scoring. In the 26th minute, following a free kick to Portugal, Pedrote, the right-half, hit the post but Palmeiro, following up, netted the rebound. Two minutes from half time the winger received a pass from left-back Angelo and when the Spanish goalkeeper advanced to intercept he lofted the ball over him for his hat-trick.

Spain's goal, after 37 minutes, was scored by inside-right Piero, with a hard drive from thirty yards.

A crowd of 70,000 packed the National Stadium to watch the game, played in brilliant sunshine. Spain dominated the play more in the first half but were weak near goal. Afterwards Portugal were the masters with their more rapid attack and ball control. Four times they hit the Spanish crease but would not have been flattered by a decisive score in their favour. — Reuter.



ONLY THE BEST TRAINED WILL REPRESENT FINLAND AT OLYMPIC GAMES

Helsinki, June 3.

The Finnish team at the Melbourne Olympics will be the best trained sports unit which Finland has ever sent abroad.

Finnish setbacks in the last two Olympic Games, meetings in London and Helsinki are believed to have been largely caused by the uneven quality of members of the team. This year, the Finnish sporting authorities have decreed that every man and woman representing Finland at the Olympic Games must be of top quality and in perfect trim.

An additional reason for the careful selection is the high cost of transport. The total cost of equipping the team and paying their fare to Melbourne is estimated at 50,000,000 Marks (about £278,125).

The members of the team have not yet been selected, although the total number, including leaders, going to Melbourne has been fixed at between 60 and 85.

Finland will be represented in her old specialty—athletics—and also in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, shooting, modern pentathlon, swimming, rowing, cycling, sailing and canoeing.

Preliminary arrangements are that the Finnish team shall consist of 18 athletes, six wrestlers, three boxers, one swimmer, one cyclist, three competitors in the pentathlon, two canoeists, two rowers, a few competitors in sailing, six gymnasts and four shooters.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

So far, Finnish athletes have concentrated on individual training but camp training will be arranged later. Among the notable results achieved during recent games are Jukka Piironen's 430 centimetre Pole Vault and the latest figure of 739 centimetres for the Long Jump by Jorma Valkama, the Finnish Champion.

In athletics, swimming and shooting, certain minimum qualifications are demanded from those wishing to enter the team. The Finns are well aware that they will have to work hard to reach international standards.

They pin their hopes on athletics on the 24-year-old runner, Valtteri Heister, who came second in the 400 metres in Bern after the Russian Arslan Igmatiev. Heister holds the Finnish records for 100, 200 and 400 metres with 10.9, 21.5 and 48.8 respectively.

There is a large group of young middle distance runners who can achieve times of 3.45 and under for the 1,500 metres. Last year, the most successful of these was Olavi Vuorisalo, a 23-year-old postman, who beat the world record holder in the steeplechase, and Terry Chornik of Poland, for the 1,500 metres in an international competition between Finland and Poland. Vuorisalo's hitherto best time is 3.48.0.

Other runners of the same class are Olavi Salonen, Jorma Kalko, Matti Huttunen and Pentti Erskner, all of them under 25, and Denis Johnson.

On the longer courses, 28-year-old Ilmarinen Taipale is the dominating runner with a record of 14.07.6 for the 5,000 metres and 28.38.4 for the 10,000 metres. A 27-year-old policeman, Eero Tuomala, is another promising long distance runner with 8.03.5 for the 3,000 metres.

Finland's foremost hope for a good placing in athletics is the 31-year-old marathon runner, the Vokko Korvonen, who became European Champion in 1954. Owing to a back injury, he could not train for the Helsinki Games and only came fifth.

Other dependable Finnish marathon runners are Antti Viskari and Eino Oksanen, who came first and third in the Boston Marathon this year, and both of whom have achieved times of 2:25.00 on the full Marathon course.

Osvaid Miltch is the best Finnish candidate for the 400 metres hurdles and Pentti Korvonen for the steeplechase. The former came third in the European Championships in Bern, with 61.5 and the latter last year twice set up a world record on this stretch.

He was later beaten by Charnick and John Doley of Britain.

The pole vaulter, Eeles Lamm, who made the European record last year of 4.00 centimetres, is an obvious candidate for the Olympic team.

In javelin throwing, for long a Finnish preserve, much is hoped of the Finnish record holder, Salmi Nikkila,

who achieved 79.96 metres last year.

BOXING
Pentti Hämäläinen, who won the Gold Medal for bantamweight, boxing at the Helsinki Games is expected to compete in the featherweight class in Melbourne. Risto Laakkonen in the bantamweight and Pentti Niinivuori in the lightweight are also expected to have chances of a medal.

The big names in wrestling are Kyoest Lehtinen, who came second in the last World Championship and who recently defeated the Swedish Gold Medal holder, Ole Anderberg, followed by Rauno Mäkelin in the featherweight, Reijo Nykänen in the flyweight and Velko Lahti in the light-heavyweight.

The Finnish gymnastic team is believed to have a chance of a medal. The country's leading gymnast, Kalevi Suominen, recently showed himself equal to the best Russians in a competition in Budapest.

Among the candidates in shooting are Vilho Ylönen, who won the Silver Medal with miniature rifle and came fifth with free rifle and Pentti Linusaho, who came fifth in silhouette shooting at the Helsinki Games.

The Finnish pentathlon team is also considered a strong bet in Melbourne.

The Finns will finance the team's visit to Australia by nationwide "Olympiad" collection. Private persons, institutions

and firms have already given 10,000,000 Marks (about £228,000) to it. The state football pool is also arranging a special "Olympiad" pool to help finance the venture.

The Finns will travel to Melbourne with the other Scandinavian teams in chartered aircraft which will fly via the North Pole and return via Asia. — China Mail Special.

Keith Martin Wins HKAAA Pentathlon

By "RECORDER"

LAC Keith Martin of RAF Mount Davis won the HKAAA Annual Pentathlon Championship at Caroline Hill Stadium yesterday with 1902 points. Peter Randles of RAF Little Stan was second with 1868 points and 2/Lt. Peter Boorman of 173 Locating Battery, RA, third with 1793 points.

Martin started with a Long Jump of 18 feet, ran the 200 Metres in 23.3 seconds, reached 118 feet 10 1/2 inches with the Javelin and 65 feet 7 inches with the Discus and concluded the afternoon's programme by running the 1500 Metres in 4 minutes 17.8 seconds.

Of the four competitors in the field of 10 who were expected to fight out first place, Martin was the only one to show average form. Randles, Boorman and Ng Chuan-wai did not come close to their best performances in any of the first four events.

In the concluding event, the 1500 Metres, Randles produced a very much unexpected 4 minutes 10 seconds to outrun Martin and Boorman. His second place in the overall score came as more of a surprise than Martin's first.

Other scores were: — Ng Chuan-wai (HKUAC) 1058, Chau Yik-yam (SCAA) 1333, Leung Kam-ching (SCAA) 1299, Jack Highton (North Staffs) 1242, F. McKewen (RAF) 1117, D. A. Maiden (Royal Navy) 1116 and P. Davis (RAF) 1098. Pentathlons generally produce a few surprises and yesterday's did not lack these as Jack Highton, better known as a distance runner, managed fifth place in the Discus Throw with 66 feet 7 inches to outthrow five very much more muscular opponents and Donald Maiden, better known as a runner over immense distances, stormed through 200 Metres in 26.5 seconds.

EVEN MAGIC
Maiden also managed to make a javelin behave like a boomerang. How he did it remains a mystery. The javelin left his hand with its point sailing in the right direction, wheeled completely round in a full circle and landed a few feet away from the throwing line with its point against the direction of the throw. Had Maiden fouled the throw by overrunning the line he would very probably have been impaled.

Most surprised man at the prize-giving was Peter Boorman, who explained his lack of success to Martin in the course of the competition by stating that it seemed to be a policy with him never to win anything more decorative than a medal. A cup was presented to him as his prize.

Prizes and Standard Medals won during the season were given away by Mrs. Diana Page and there were loud cheers as Bob Page received his.

SIME AGAIN RUNS 9.3

Stockton, June 2.
Dave Sime equalled the world record again tonight in the 400-yard dash as he was clocked in 9.3 in the Pacific Association A.A.U. meet here.

Sime beat Mike Agostini of Fresno State and Trinidad by about two strides.

There was virtually no wind. — United Press.

THE GAMBOLS



BARRY ABRAHAM



GOLDEN CHURN



GOLDEN CHURN



CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)
Price, 20 cents per copy.
Saturdays 30 cents.
Subscription \$6.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$2.00
per month, U.K., British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always wel-
come, should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone 2611 (5 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Salisbury Road.
Telephone 94142.

**Classified
Advertisements**
20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS
Mrs. Mary Lee, 65, passed
away peacefully on Sunday
June 4, 1956. She is now resting
at 74 Kennedy Road, Hong Kong.
Funeral services will be held at
the same place on Monday, June 5,
at 11 a.m.

MUSICAL
RECEIVED RECOMMENDED FOR
recording, two vocal concertos per
year. The first, by the composer,
will be recorded in 1957. The second,
by the composer, will be recorded in
1958. The first, by the composer,
will be recorded in 1957. The second,
by the composer, will be recorded in
1958. The first, by the composer,
will be recorded in 1957. The second,
by the composer, will be recorded in
1958.

STAMPS
SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE. Collec-
tors' packs of 100 stamps each.
From 20 cents per pack upwards.
All entirely new series. South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong and Salisbury
Road, Kowloon.

To ADVERTISERS
SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesdays.
For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

**NEW
TERRITORIES**
FANLING
UN LONG
&
SHEUNG SHUI
DISTRICTS.
THE
CHINA MAIL
is now obtainable
from the
SHEUNG SHUI
STATION STALL
SHEUNG SHUI
RAILWAY STATION.
Orders Accepted
Deliveries Undertaken.

**INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA**
INCORPORATED IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1794
WITH LIMITED LIABILITY
HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
14 St. George's Bldg.
Telephone 29221
HONG KONG SERVICE OFFICE
609 Bank of East Asia Bldg.
Telephone 31295.

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

BRINGING LIFE-GIVING WATER TO RURAL AFRICA

By PHYLLIS DAVIES

English feature writer and journalist formerly
on the staff of the London "Daily Mail"

In spite of the many scientific marvels
made available to man in modern times, a
good and plentiful supply of water is still
one of his best friends for maintaining his
health and developing his country.

This is true of any country,
but where rural Africa is con-
cerned water supplies are often
a matter of life or death for
man and on the In the great
efforts which have been made
since the end of World War II
to raise the standards of life
in the poorer territories of the
Commonwealth, the provision of
adequate water supplies has
been of outstanding importance.

The Colonial Office recently
summarised many of the ad-
vances made in the African
territories of the Commonwealth
behind the dry official facts
and figures is compared up a
brilliant picture of new life
being brought to rural Africa,
of what it means to men, their
cattle and their crops.

The United Kingdom had
greatly assisted in this vital
work for very large sums of
money have been contributed by
grants from Colonial Development
and Welfare funds.

In Tanganyika, for instance,
where a Water Development
Department was set up after the
war, over £980,000 had been
spent by June 1954. Of this
amount over £808,000 was pro-
vided from Colonial Development
and Welfare funds. It is
estimated that expenditure for
1954 to the end of 1955
amounted to £683,274.

As for other territories, the
figures are the dull facts which
do not do justice to the exciting
realities for rural Africans of
great dams and aqueducts,
pipelines and wells, windmill
pumps and bore-holes being
brought into service in once arid
areas.

Reservoir-Building Programme

In Uganda water supplies for
cattle and other stock are pro-
vided mainly by a programme
of reservoir-building. Those
already built vary from small
tanks with a capacity of two
million gallons to reservoirs
holding 50 million gallons. New
reservoirs are being built at the
rate of about 15 a year. The
1,684 bore-holes which had been
sunk and fitted with pumps by
the end of 1954 are being added
to at the rate of about 220 a
year.

Nigeria, by the end of 1955,
it is estimated, had spent about
£1,000,000 on development of
rural water supplies in the form
of dams, wells, windmill and
other pumps, pipelines, etc. and
many other kinds of water
supply points. Again, grants
from Colonial Development and
Welfare funds have been of
great help. An instance is the
Western Region where 80 per
cent of the £200,000 spent on
2,500 installations—ranging
from tanks and shallow wells to
deep bore-holes—was met from
such grants.

As in Tanganyika, the Gold
Coast and Northern Rhodesia
have set up special Rural Water
Development Departments since
the war. In Northern Rhodesia
£984,000 of Colonial Develop-
ment and Welfare money was
spent on rural water supplies
from 1952 to 1955. Since 1955,
90 dams, 19 wells and about

1,000 wells have been con-
structed.

Plans for Future Development

The Gold Coast Government's
policy has been to encourage
local councils to dig wells and
construct other water
supply works. Up to 1950,
Native Authorities had provided
1,557 wells and 98 reser-
voirs and watering ponds. Since
then the bulk of such needs
has been supplied by the De-
partment of Rural Water
Development, which has ac-
cording to latest figures, provid-
ed 2,146 wells, 22 reservoirs,
65 successful bore-holes and
piped supplies for 63,000 people,
of whom 20,000 are supplied
from bore-holes.

The Public Works Department
has provided piped supplies for
20,000 people for one large
rural scheme and is about to
construct another to supply a
further 90,000 people.

The work of providing water
for rural Africa is continuous
and in several territories plans
for water development extend
into 1960. It is all very worth-
while, for adequate water sup-
plies have an instant impact on
the life of a community. Water,
indeed, is life.



This reservoir supplies water to Ibadan, Nigeria. A modern
pumping and filtration plant ensures a pure supply.

AUTOMATIC COMPUTERS

The Digital Electronic Univer-
sal Computing Engine (DEUCE)
which has been built by the
English Electric Co. was
installed during the year and
the Control Mechanisms and
Electronics Division is already
working on the design of a
further computer.

The new computer will use
mercury delay lines circulating
at 1.5 million pulses per second
for its high speed store.

Twentyfour long delay lines
having an access time of 1
microsecond will store a total
768 words of 48 binary digits.

Another 20 short delay lines
storing 1, 2 or 4 words will

Check-Weigher

CLAIMED AS GREATEST ADVANCE

What is claimed to be
the greatest advance yet
in its particular sphere,
the Check-Weigher
AA543, has been pro-
duced by the Solartron
Electronic Group, Ltd.,
of Thames Ditton, Sur-
rey, England.

It is designed for every kind
of continuous packing and
weighing of materials at a
maximum rate of 120 packages
per minute, from margarine to
nuts and bolts.

Its most important feature,
the makers state, is its accuracy
which is constantly maintained
at one-tenth of one per cent, or
one part in a thousand, by the
weigher automatically re-check-
ing itself against a standard
weight (an electronic system)
after weighing each package.

This happens even if the
machine is weighing 10-pound
packages.

Mechanical check-weighers
usually have an accuracy of
plus or minus two per cent.
This means that to ensure the
customer receives, say, at least
half-a-pound of margarine or
comparable article, a possible
four per cent overweight has to
be arranged for. With the
Solartron Check-Weigher this
is reduced to one-twentieth, or
one-fifth of one per cent, the
makers state. This, obviously,
makes for considerable economy.

The new equipment will re-
ject underweight packages and
can be arranged to control fill-
ing or dispensing plants, auto-
matically self-adjusting the
plant as it re-checks itself after
each weighing operation.

Study is being made of the
application of high speed com-
puters to clerical work at the
Central Office of the Ministry
of Pensions and National
Insurance with particular re-
ference to the possible applica-
tion of the DEUCE to weekly
payroll work.

Miniature Slip Rings By New Techniques

Using special production techniques a
UK firm have perfected tiny slip rings—
some smaller in diameter than the
thickness of two halfpennies—and brush
assemblies, with guaranteed performance
and accuracy.

At the moment these rings are used
principally on gyroscope torque motors
and synchroscopes.

New assembly methods have
outdated old methods of manu-
facturing miniature slip rings.
By combining precision
engineering production methods
with modern plastic injection
techniques these tiny slip rings,
some measuring only one-tenth
of an inch in diameter, can now
be made quickly and by semi-
skilled labour.

This is the first time that
these two methods have been
combined.

After machining from copper-
palladium alloy, the groups
of rings are assembled in a
mould and high-temperature
resisting Polystyrene is injected.
This completes the assembly and
no further machining is
required.

By using Polystyrene, these
slip rings will run in a tempera-
ture range of at least -40°C to
+85°C.

★ ★ ★

One of the old methods of
manufacture was to electro-
deposit metal rings on a pre-
formed insulator.

The correct shape of the slip
ring assembly was first made
up in a suitable insulating
material and those surfaces
which were needed for conduct-
ing purposes were then treated
—usually with graphite.

The insulator was dipped in a
electro-plating bath and a con-
ducting surface built up.

This method has several dis-
advantages. First the choice of
conducting materials which can
be electro-deposited is limited,

Second the homogeneity and
adhesion of the plated metal to
the insulator can never be
satisfactorily guaranteed.

Another method was to build
up the slip ring assemblies by
locking together the slip rings
and insulating spacers. The
disadvantage of this method on
miniature slip rings is that it
requires great skill during
assembly.

The new miniature slip rings
are available in three standard
diameters. These sizes are
governed by the number of
lead-out wires required on each
assembly. Any number of slip
ring ways from one to 22 can
be provided. The three sizes
are: 0.100 ins. contact dia. for
1-6 ways, 0.102 ins. contact dia.
for 6-12 ways, 0.200 ins.
contact dia. for 13-22 ways.

Rustproofing For Hot Surfaces

A liquid metallic coating
for rust proofing steel
surfaces subjected to high
temperatures, such as steel
chimneys, has been
developed by a British
firm.

The coating is applied
cold and does not depend
on high temperature to
cure, cure or alloy it to
the steel, as is the case in
some special aluminium
high temperature resistant
coatings. This is important
because most steel
chimneys, for example,
operate at temperatures
below 600 degrees F.

The company claim that
the liquid metal can with-
stand temperatures up to
600 degrees F.

It can be applied with a
paint brush or spray gun.
When dry the coating
leaves an anodic metal
skin on the steel surface,
which gives it cathodic
protection.

The firm: Southern
Metallics Ltd., Princess
Street, Haregate, York-
shire, England.

Electronic Standardisation

For use in all branches
of the ferrous metal in-
dustries to test small pro-
duction samples and com-
ponents for metallurgical
uniformity as compared
with a known standard or
component, a new elec-
tronic instrument, the
'Celasonic' standardiser,
has been produced by a
British firm.

The makers claim that this
instrument detects differences in
material permeability between
the standard and the material
under test and does not mark or
damage the material in any
way.

They add that therefore, 100
per cent batch testing is
possible, the rejected material
then being subjected to the
usual laboratory examination
and investigation to determine
the cause of rejection.

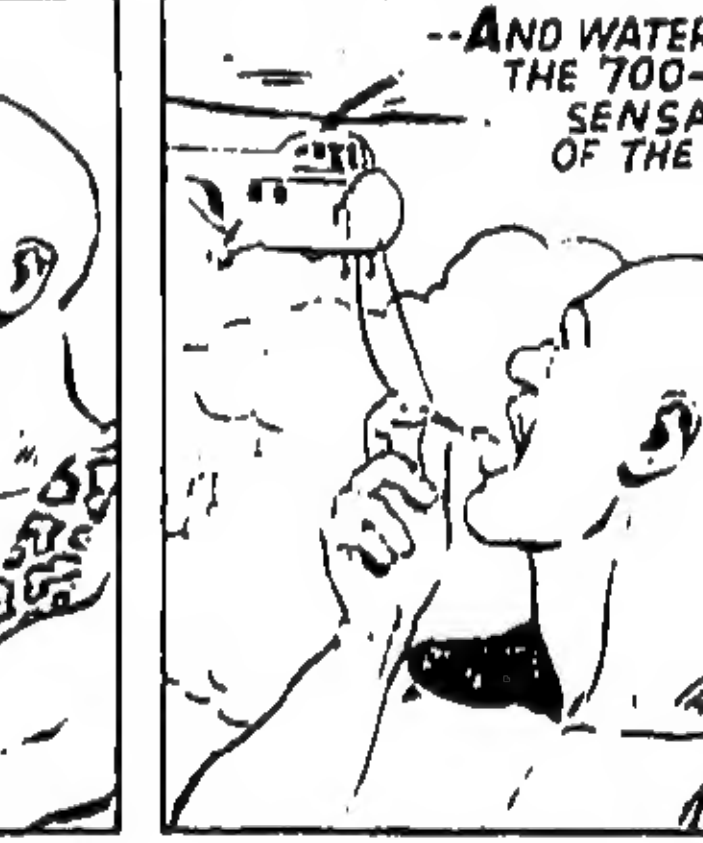
When the standardiser has
once been set up by a skilled
person, it is possible for an
unskilled operator rapidly to
reject material which falls
below the standard, either in
regard to faults or differences
in its composition or incorrect
heat treatment.

As the degree of departure
from standard material under
test is clearly shown on the
meter, definite rejection limits
can be worked out.

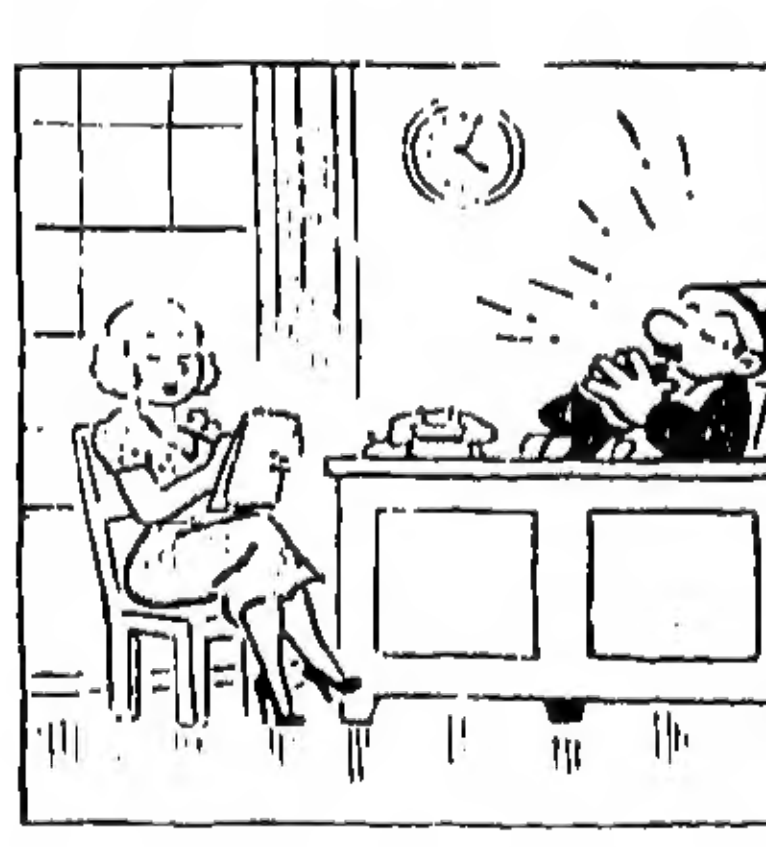
The instrument can be
arranged to monitor contin-
uously the quality of wires, wire
ropes, rods and bars during
production, any change in
quality and, incidentally,
section, being instantly indicated
on the meter.

The standardiser is readily
portable, weighing only 33
pounds, including test heads,
and can therefore be taken at
once to any part of a works
where its help may be required
in testing or in sorting ac-
cidentally mixed batches of
components or raw materials.
Manufacturers: Celasonic Works
Barnfield Avenue, Bradford 4,
Yorkshire, England.

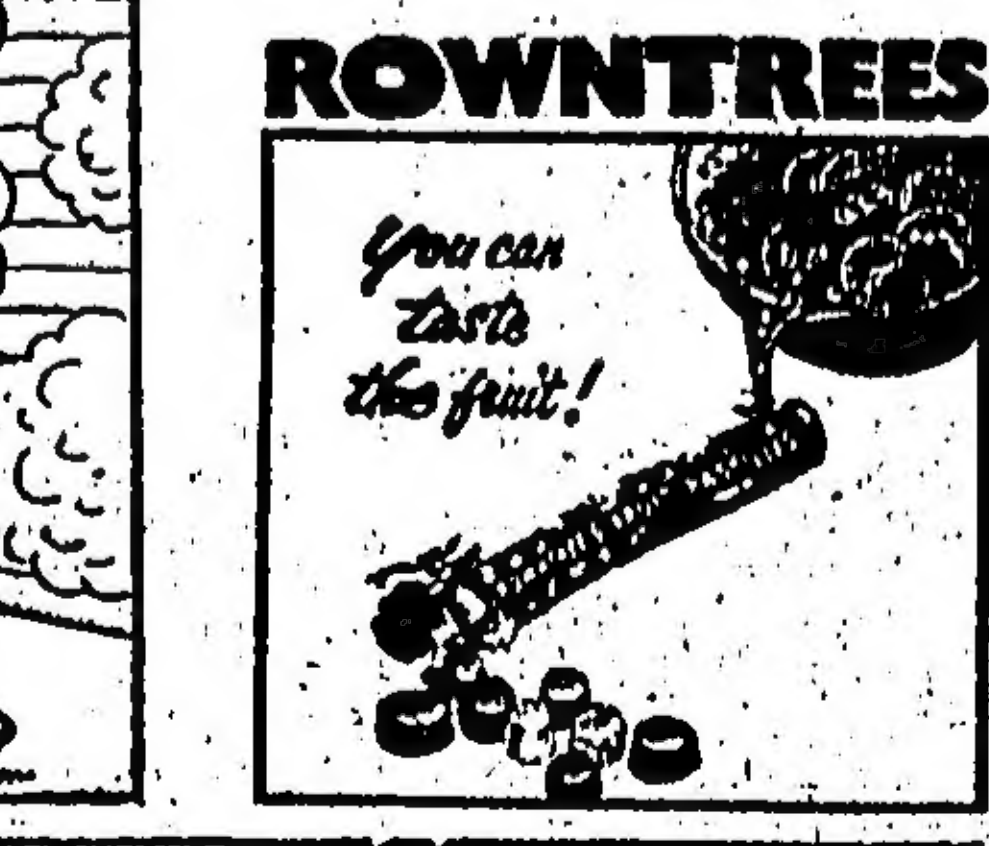
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



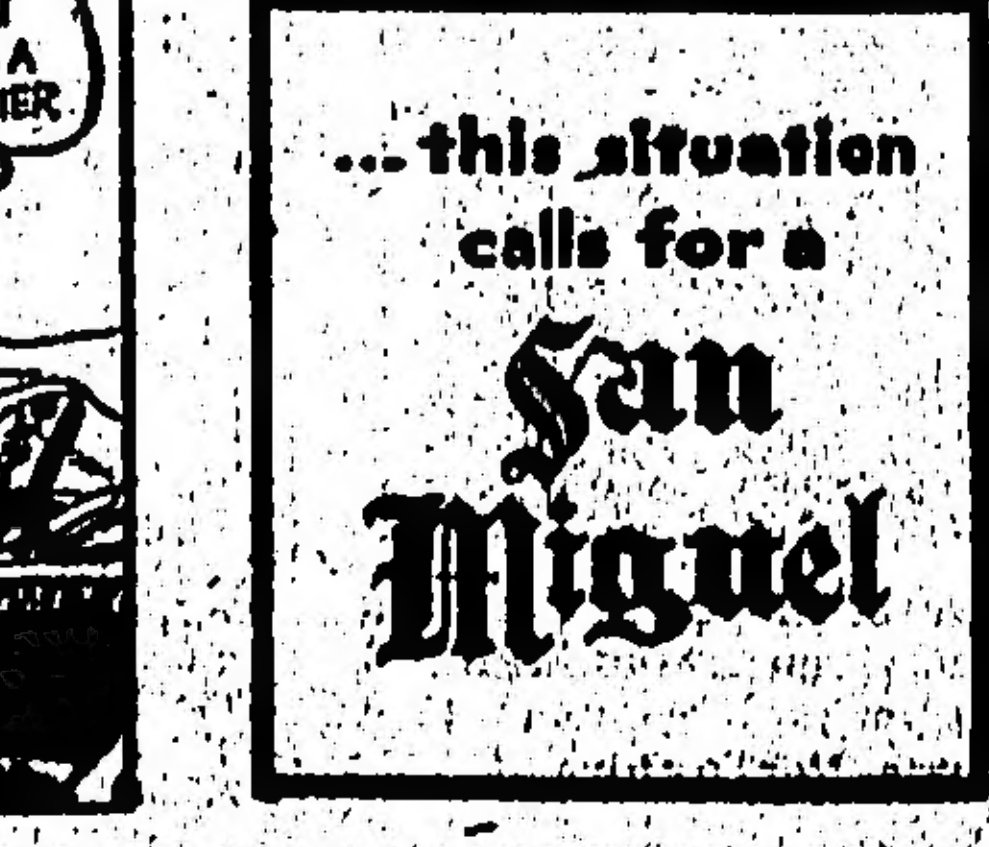
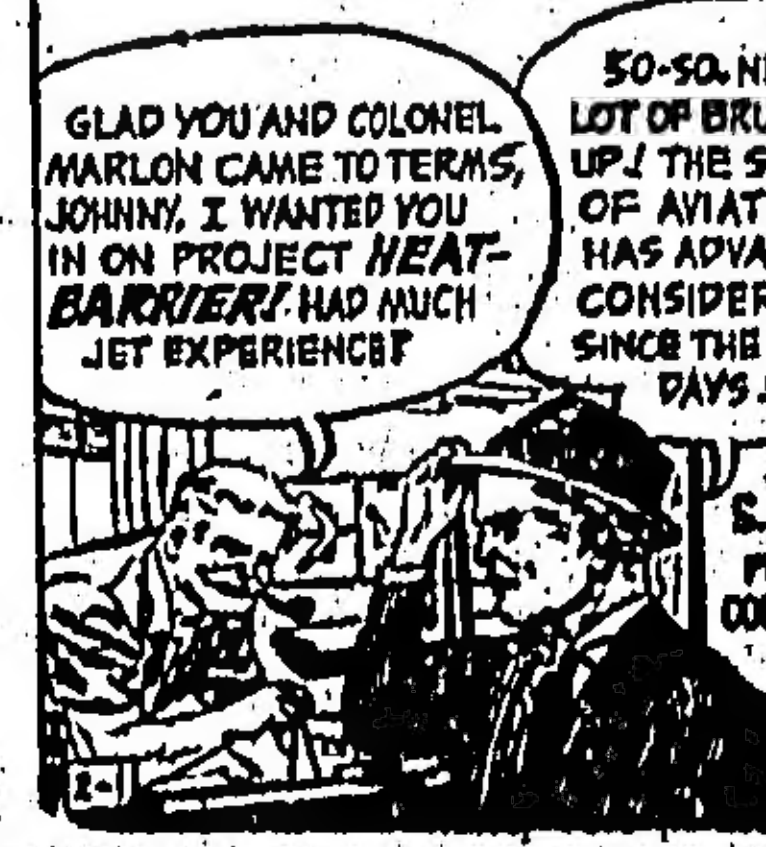
FERD'NAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



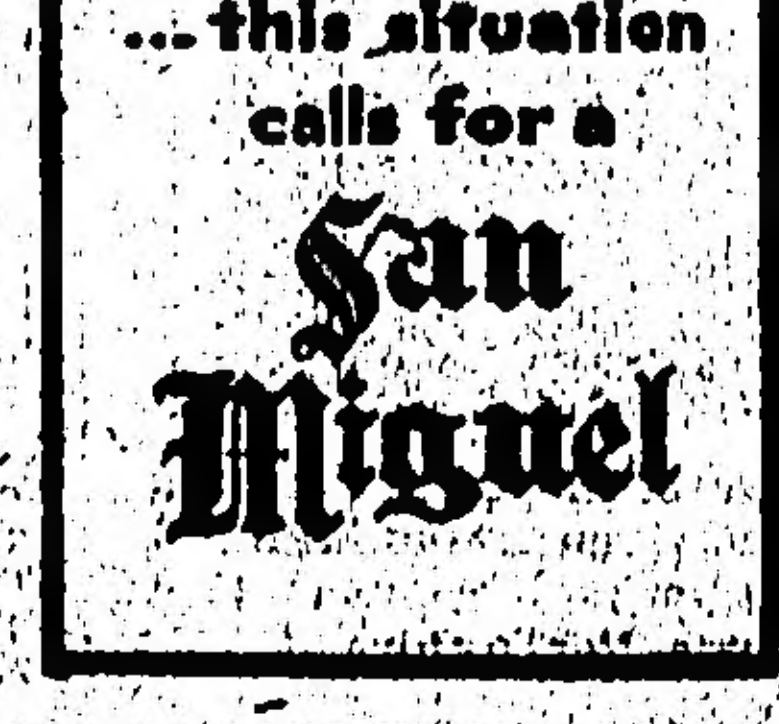
TRY Libby's



ROWNTREES



this situation



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

American Situation
Far From Rosy

New York, June 3.

Is the United States headed for a depression?

The experts say: No.

But, they admit, everything isn't as rosy as it was just a few months ago.

Here's how the future looks to the experts:

1. A wide business upturn is unlikely now.

2. A third quarter letdown will undoubtedly take place with a strong fourth-quarter pickup carrying over in 1957.

3. The U.S. economy, despite some soft spots—namely, the auto industry—is still basically sound.

4. There's a good chance that 1956 will show some mild gains, or at worst, approximate the economic levels of 1955.

Give or take a few points on the industrial barometer, that will still be a fine showing, the experts insist. Last year was the best in U.S. history.

Slowing Down

Most of the crystal-gazing so far has been confined to 1956. One thing becomes more obvious by day: Few, if any, responsible economic experts anticipate anything like a depression along the lines of 1929.

They talk more in terms of the economy slowing down to a "rot from a gallop." Others see it as undergoing a period of "economic digestion." Still others talk in terms of "rolling adjustments."

This one basic fact stands out in all the talk and speculation about the future: A lot of people are still working, making more money than ever before and are making big plans for spending it over the next few months. And, business, too, shares in this optimism. They're planning a spending spree of 39 billion dollars to back up their confidence in the future.

But despite this evidence of plenty, a lot of Americans are showing increasing concern over the future of some segments of the economy to keep pace with the high level of activity elsewhere.

There is a lower trend in agricultural machinery. Farmers' income is down and they are not buying like they did last year. Consequently the industry has had big layoffs and production cutbacks.

Also on the downside is the television and appliance industries, cotton and synthetic textiles. And just this week the rubber industry—hit by the setback in autos—reports mounting tyre stocks, also some layoffs.

Undoubtedly the trend in these industries is mildly down. But in the overall a lot of people still have jobs.

Big Worry

In fact more people are working now than at this time last year. Total employment in the U.S. in April was 63,990,000. This is a rise of more than 1,000,000 over March. In April, 1955, total employment was 61,000,000. Unemployment has gone down also. In April the jobless numbered 2,564,000, a decline of 270,000 from March. The April total is a 13 per cent drop from the April 1955 total, when it was 2,834,000.

But the big worry right now is the auto industry—and to a limited extent, the erratic nature of the stock market. Some 14,000 million in market valuations have eroded since the highs of April 6.

Auto—with steel—are considered major props to the U.S. economy. The reason is obvious. It is the biggest user of steel and rubber. It's also a major user of glass, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum and a host of other materials.

The news here is not good. Some 100,000 new cars are leaving dealers' showrooms all over the country. Many of them are being sold at tremendous discounts. The long-awaited spring pickup has apparently failed to materialize. It now looks that the industry will have a tough time whitening about 100,000 cars from current inventory totals. Meanwhile top industry spokesmen have revised downward their sales estimates for 1956. A few months ago many hoped to sell about 6,500,000 autos but now it's felt that 6,000,000, or even 5,800,000, would be a good thing.

Production meanwhile is being cut back in line with reduced demand. So far this year, it's about 24.5 per cent below the year-ago levels. About the only good news these days is in truck production, only about one per cent below the year-ago pace.

In Bad Shape

Now some 100,000 auto workers are jobless. Thousands of them will probably be jobless in the auto industry as well as in dependent industries. And it doesn't look as if the situation will improve substantially in the near future.

Right now, according to auto industry leader Walter P. Reuther, the industry is in a "very bad shape."

So much so, that he's given notice that his union will now seek a reduced work-week at 40 hours pay in future labour negotiations. Meanwhile the government has labelled four manufacturing centres as "distressed areas." This entitles them to Federal aid. This past week 65 million in defence contracts were added to the hard-hit Detroit area. This will help some, but it will not solve the industry's problems.

The stock market meanwhile continues on the defensive. And this is worrying a lot of people, many of whom look upon the market as a reflection of things to come. The market lost 14,000 million in market valuations was largely due to technical nature. They see the market softness resulting not so much from selling pressure as from a contraction of buying interest. Investors, it's reasoned, are apparently willing to remain on the sidelines pending some further clarification of the economic picture.

A favourable aspect of the market sell-off has been the absence of any large scale liquidation. Trading in the past three weeks—the market closed lower in 15 out of the last 18 sessions—has failed to hit the 3 million a day share. Another strong element in the market's decline is the apparent disinclination of large institutional investors—trusts, pension funds, etc.—to unload their holdings.

Still Strong

Wall Streeters feel that basically the economy is strong. It's felt prices will get a lift as the uncertainty clears. Backstopping the market is the expectation of high earnings and dividends, easier credit, prospects of a boost in steel prices.

Offsetting these soft spots in the economy, are near-capacity operations in many other important segments. Construction—despite a 20 per cent lag in home building—will set new records this year. Operations are at or near capacity in steel, rubber, metals, cement, paper and industrial machinery industries.

Steel production—which many think will ease 10 to 15 per cent from current levels this summer—looks for a good fourth quarter. The industry is planning a spend billions for new expansion.

In a comparison with record 1955, the U.S. industrial machine still stacks up favourably. Steel ingot production last week was 2.3 per cent better than the year-ago pace; electric power output up 11.8 per cent; bituminous coal production, up 5.9 per cent.

And stock prices of the 30 Industrials in the Dow-Jones average were still higher by 11.1 per cent.

Good Reading

Earnings of major corporations—outside of autos and auto parts—are high. The only major industries to register lower earnings at the first quarter this year were aircraft manufacturers and railroads.

And the experts think the next few months will make for good reading also, some say earnings and dividends will surpass the 1955 totals.—United Press.

Cotton Futures
Mixed Week

By William T. Plunkett

New York, June 3.

Cotton futures ended a holiday shortened week of slow trading with mixed price changes.

At Friday's close the list ruled eight points lower to 26 points higher, or 40 cents a bale to \$3.30 a bale higher than the preceding week.

Some July buying in anticipation of first notice day—June 23—plus small certificated stock of 11,073 bales and in expressed theory that cotton cannot be bought in the spot market at prices that would be profitable to tender on contract.

One market route estimated a New Orleans firm held 30,000 bales of July in the New York and New Orleans markets and that a leading spot firm held a position of about 40,000 bales in these markets.

Technicians said they waited to see how much higher the July price may go and it will become available for tender especially since July is the last month on which a "cash" sample 2014 and 2015 micrograms are deliverable. The delivery month of October requires 15 micrograms.—United Press.

Bales Held

July contracts edged up to 26 1/2 cents a pound, established the best level in 15 months then edged back to 26 1/4 cents, unchanged level at 24 1/2 cents a pound.

Third Quarter Will Test
US Economy
SOME LETDOWN IN ACTIVITY
IS GENERALLY EXPECTED

By JOHN MORKA

New York, June 3.

The third quarter appears to be shaping up as the test ground for the U.S. economy. Some letdown in economic activity is generally expected. This will probably be due to the usual summertime shutdowns for vacations, plant rehabilitation—and in the case of the auto industry for model changeovers.

The key to the future, in the opinion of many, is whether the generally anticipated third quarter letdown will be more than seasonal.

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$500,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
BANKS			
HK Bank	1040	1030	10 @ 1040
East Asia			230
INSURANCES			
Waterworks			20
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	80 1/2		100 @ 80
DOCK			
Wharves	12 1/2	12 3/4	4000 @ 8 7/8
LAND, ETC.			
HK Land	13 1/2	13 3/4	500 @ 12 1/2
Real Estate	1 1/2	1 1/4	5000 @ 1 1/2
RUBBER			
Latex	1 1/2	1 1/4	4000 @ 1 1/2
TRADING			
Trade	22 1/2	22 3/4	300 @ 22 1/2
Yam Seng	200	200	200 @ 22 1/2
C. Light (N)	19 1/2	19 3/4	20 @ 19 1/2
Electric	20 1/2	20 3/4	1000 @ 20 1/2
Telephones	22 1/2	22 3/4	200 @ 22 1/2
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	24 1/2	24 3/4	1000 @ 24 1/2
Steel	11 1/2	11 3/4	200 @ 11 1/2
Textiles	10 1/2	10 3/4	200 @ 10 1/2
Wharves	10 1/2	10 3/4	200 @ 10 1/2
SINCE			
Textiles	7 1/2	7 3/4	200 @ 7 1/2
Wharves	7 1/2	7 3/4	200 @ 7 1/2
Alfred	0 20	0 20	5000 @ 0 20

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per \$1) 0.86, Sterling notes (per £1) 16.70, Australian notes (per £1) 12.40, Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 7.10, Siam baht (per 100) 20.40, Singapore (Straits) 1.82.

Steel Wages

Right now the retail volume has been at a rate of about 575 million daily compared with about 585 million a year ago.

Automotive products generally account for about 20 per cent of the retail dollar.

Attention will also be focused on the current steel wage negotiations. Steel unions—representing some 600,000 in the industry—are demanding sizable wage increases. The steel industry has been saying that any wage rises will have to be offset by price increases. Thus the outcome of the negotiations could have significant effect on second half business prospects and price patterns. Present wage pacts expire on June 30.

There has meanwhile been considerable buying of steel for inventory on fears of strike this summer.

This was a holiday-shortened week for Americans. Auto products hit new lows for the year, with many plants remaining shut down over the Wednesday holiday until Monday in order to further balance production against dwindling sales. This week's production will probably be under 100,000 compared to 143,000 a year ago. Production so far this year totals 2.7 million cars and 491,323 trucks. A year ago, equivalent output 3.5 million and 514,511 trucks.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve Board—under fire for its "tight money" policy aimed at curbing inflation and price spirals—gives no overt sign of reverting to its old position. Some see the Board's decision this past week to buy Treasury bills in open market operations a gradual shift in the direction of easier money.

Wage Increases

By buying in the open market the Reserve adds to the volume of credit in the nation's monetary stream. Thus far, however, the Federal Reserve is showing no signs of panicking into lifting the credit clamps it imposed in April by raising the rediscount rate—the fifth such in a year. This is taken by the experts to mean the Board—still thinking inflation, rather than deflation, is the potential danger to the nation's well-being.

Last week, with the steel industry locked in negotiations with the militant technicians' union, and with other industries expected also to press for a new round of wage increases, there was considerable speculation as to the inflationary (if any) implications of wage rises. Steel industry, authorized by the technicians' union, has agreed to a balance between a rise in wages and productivity. One of the most widely held views today is that union pressure may raise wages but that, under these conditions, such a rise will be offset by productivity increases. In effect, the net wage increase will be nil, and prices will not rise.

The US Steel Corporation found also that between 1940 and 1955 the average annual increase in its employment cost per employee hour amounted to 8.0 per cent, and the average annual increase in all costs per employee hour was 8.0 per cent.

Prices of steel increased from 1940 to 1955 by 119 per cent; the company found. But, it added, while the industry was forced to raise its prices to help underwrite these new employment costs, none of that increase has resulted in widening the percentage spread between costs and sales prices since US steel income as a per cent of sales was less in 1955 than in 1940, despite 1955's higher rate.

Deprived

The Bank finds "beyond question" that a rise in unit labour cost has been roughly paralleled by the increase in the price of the product. Workers' accounts have had to pay more for their products.

This means, the Bank added, that persons dependent on fixed incomes, such as pensioners, teachers, and the like, are thus "deprived" of part of the real value of their holdings.—United Press.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in its monthly review of business, finds that there is now "undoubtedly a wage-price spiral which is tending to cheapen the dollar and which can be eliminated only if wage increases can be held in line with gains in productivity."

The record shows, the Bank concluded, "that money wages have risen faster than productivity and that the average unit labour cost has risen accordingly, not only during and since World War II but for some years before."

The Bank finds that the total increases in average hourly earnings of factory workers between 1947-49 (base period) and 1955 amounted to 41 per cent, equivalent to a compound rate of about 5 per cent annually. Productivity or average output per man-hour, also has risen. Except in 1951, productivity has lagged behind hourly earnings in relation to the 1947-49 base period. The rise amounted to 30 per cent, representing an annual rate of about 3 1/2 per cent.

Physical Output

This relationship—as to wages, productivity and prices—holds true over a longer period also, the Bank insists. It cites a recent report by the National Association of Manufacturers in this connection. Titled "A New Force for Inflation," it's caused considerable comment in American business circles.

Between 1939 and 1953, the NAM said, the pay received by employees in manufacturing plants for each man-hour of their work increased by 180 per cent. During the same period, the physical output per man-hour rose by only 28 per cent. The result was a rise of 119 per cent in the average labour cost per unit of product.

The index of industrial prices increased by 100 per cent during the 1939-1955 period, according to NAM.

Meanwhile the consumers' price index advanced by 93 per cent, thus cutting labour gains in real wages to 60 per cent.

The balance of labour's wage gains in excess of the increase in productivity was absorbed by decreases in the shares of the gross proceeds of private business going to other segments of the economy," according to the NAM.

The US Steel Corporation found also that between 1940 and 1955 the average annual increase in its employment cost per employee hour amounted to 8.0 per cent, and the average annual increase in all costs per employee hour was 8.0 per cent.

Prices of steel increased from 1940 to 1955 by 119 per cent; the company found. But, it added, while the industry was forced to raise its prices to help underwrite these new employment costs, none of that increase has resulted in widening the percentage spread between costs and sales prices since US steel income as a per cent of sales was less in 1955 than in 1940, despite 1955's higher rate.

Deprived

The Bank finds "beyond question" that a rise in unit labour cost has been roughly paralleled by the increase in the price of the product. Workers' accounts have had to pay more for their products.

This means, the Bank added, that persons dependent on fixed incomes, such as pensioners, teachers, and the like, are thus "deprived" of part of the real value of their holdings.—United Press.

WEEKLY US
TEXTILE
MARKETS
REVIEW

New York, June 3.

Sellers of grey and finished cotton goods last week reported one of the duller trading periods of the year.

The gradual business slowdown witnessed during the month of May came to a virtual standstill while buyers divided attention between the "frankish" weather with the adverse effect in retail apparel sales, and the sagging stock market trend.

The mid-week Memorial Day observance, along with erratic price swings in raw cotton, and the impending vacation period for mill and finishing plant workers, proved additional handicaps, mill executives said.

Brokers reported most of the interest was "conversational," but despite the practical business stalemate, prices held steady in most categories. The reason experts said is the fact that the mills still have substantial order backlogs, with production on some basic print cloth, yarn fabrics earmarked for two months ahead.

MORE INTEREST

Moreover, buyers started to show a little more interest in future deliveries, although actual purchasing was negligible. Some quarters felt a business pick-up can be expected sometime between mid-June and the fourth of July when the automobile industry, and the apparel trades will begin ordering for new lines.

A clearing note was drawn from Agriculture Secretary Mr. Benson's announcement that some form of help for U.S. textile mills is "inevitable" to help them compete in the export market. The Agriculture department has been studying the possibility of covering some of the cost of foreign mills which buy raw cotton cheaper than US mills.

The hard fibre market remained dull and featureless. Rayon traders reported a "spiral improvement" in the market, but the picture is "uncertain." Some grey goods sellers may want to get the goods through the dye house before the vacation closings get under way.—United Press.

Ceylon Government
Helps Private Trade

Colombo, June 3.

The Government will assist private trade to enter working agreements for the purpose of importing various types of goods from China.

By allowing the import of Chinese goods the government intends to reduce the amount due to Ceylon from China on rubber sales.

Inquiries reveal a variety of Chinese goods will have a market in Ceylon. These goods included textiles, chemicals, iron goods, toys and preserved foodstuffs.

Meanwhile, members of the Ceylon Teachers Association who returned from an educational and good will mission to Red China said the Chinese were developing along with their armed forces educational and health programmes and industries.

In her five-year plan, China made provision to build 60 universities. The Chinese Government has said it intends to invite foreign students to China.—United Press.

The Bank Of England
Statement

London, June 3.

The Bank of England's statement for the week ended May 30 reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,571,272,000
Public deposits	1,473,000
Private deposits	2,000,000
Government securities	877,000
Other securities	2,000
Reserves	2,000,000
Ratio	92

—United Press.

The Bank Of France
Statement

Paris, June 3.

The Bank of France's statement for the week ended May 24 reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	51,500,000,000
Total bank currency	15,000,000,000
Notes in circulation	15,000,000,000
Public deposits	1,000,000,000
Private deposits	1,000,000,000
Government securities	1,000,000,000
Other securities	1,000,000,000
Reserves	1,000,000,000
Ratio	92

—United Press.

London Market
Barely
Escaped Crash

By C. T. Hallinan

London, June 3.

Stock markets ended this past week absolute flat, having escaped an old-fashioned "1929" crash by inches or by, say a half-hour.

The index of the market value of high-grade industrials fell 5 full points on Friday to 176.1 compared with 181.1 on Thursday and 191.2 a month ago. This took place in complete disregard of a brisk recovery in Wall Street and meant that the Chancellor's repeated warnings against the "wage-price spiral" had suddenly struck home. Dangers had suddenly become vivid.

But the Chancellor is not in a very strong position, politically, if, months ago, he had campaigned to induce the company managements to reduce prices and not to increase their dividends his appeal to the leaders of the trade unions would go down better. There is still a boom—except in the motor industry—and it still makes a noise like a boom with higher earnings and in many, many cases, higher dividends. A "wage freeze" unaccompanied by a "dividend freeze" (whether voluntary or involuntary) would appear to be extremely difficult.

Marked Down

British Government stocks fell heavily all week, down at least 20s with Old Consols and "Dartons" down 26s 3d and War Loan down 23s 9d—the railway nationalisation bonds slumped 27s 6d.

In some cases the declines included an allowance for going ex-dividend but the picture is fairly accurate in reflecting the fear that the prevailing high interest rates must persist for a good long while instead of being whittled lower.

Leading industrials were virtually all marked down to discount selling. Rolls Royce and Unilever lost 5 shillings followed by stone shares like Woolworths, Marks and Spencer and Great Universal Stores all down around 3s while austere issues like Courtaulds, Imperial Chemicals, Bawair Papers and Associated Electric lost around 2s 6d.

All of these enjoy a certain amount of automatic buying on any decline and may display temporary strength when markets open on Monday.

Foreign Bonds

Oils lost ground despite their prestige and the handsome quarterly earnings report issued during the week by the Royal Dutch-Shell group. Shell held its ground but Royal Dutch lost 7s 6d. British Petroleum 4s 6d and Burmah 5s 6d.

Mining shares were largely out of the picture.

Wool buyers and brokers had pointed out that sales might become impossible in New South Wales until the dispute ended and buyers would want to be assured that they could operate discriminating against certain wools.

They would also want to know they could ship their wool promptly without the risk of its being declared "black" by unionists who handled it.—United Press.

with revised codes in force as from
1st April, 1956.

\$5.00 MOUNTED \$4.00 UNMOUNTED

South China Morning Post Ltd.
HONG KONG & KOWLOON

SHANKS & CO., LTD.
SANITARY EQUIPMENT.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

**STARTS INSTANTLY
NEVER MISSES
SHEAFFER'S
CLICKER
MEDIUM & FINE
BALLPOINTS AVAILABLE**

Page 10

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1956.

AN ASTONISHINGLY FINE YOUNG SINGER

A young newcomer to Hongkong made her first public appearance at the Sino-British Music Group Chamber Concert on Friday night at St Stephen's Girls' College Hall. Miss Joan Hadland, a soprano singer who received her musical training at the Royal Manchester College of Music, has a voice of beauty and purity such as not been heard here in this writer's memory; intonation is perfect, and the effortless power is astonishing.

This voice could fill an opera house and outsize a full orchestra. As, always with a powerful voice, special attention must be given to clarity of diction, and Miss Hadland needs to be careful about this.

Miss Hadland sang a group of very fine German "Lieder," beginning with Brahms' "Von ewiger Liebe" (Eternal Love). This is a triumphantly dramatic song at any time, and its impact was all the stronger for the unexpectedly fine quality of the singer's voice and rendering. In spite of her obvious youth, Miss Hadland interpreted this song with sincere feeling and maturity.

Two Schubert songs followed, "Love has lied," bitter and tragic, and "To Music," serene and thankful. Her last song was by Hugo Wolf, a short, joyous realization of spring's arrival.

AN OVATION

She received an ovation such as is seldom heard at these concerts, and responded by singing the last song again. There must have been a lump in a good many throats by the end of this group of songs.

This young singer, given further opportunities, should go far; perhaps even some way along the same path followed by the late Kathleen Ferrier, the great contralto, whom some of Miss Hadland's qualities brought to mind now and again, particularly her warmth, purity and power. All the songs (particularly "Von ewiger Liebe") have fine accompaniments; and Miss Moyra Bea accompanied as always with distinction.

The programme had opened with a Trio in one movement for Violin, Viola and Piano, by Arnold Bax. This is a curious work in which the three parts often seem to continue melodically independent, bearing no relationship to each other, until the end, where they suddenly knit together. It is an early

work of Bax, written shortly after the turn of the century, and it appears to be consciously discordant and experimental. It was competently played by Professor Arrigo Foa, violin, Mr. E. A. R. Alves, viola, and Miss Isolde Abweg, piano. But we have enjoyed these excellent musicians better in other works.

Miss Grace Tang gave a pleasant group of piano solos, consisting of two Arabesques, extremely different in every way, by Schumann and Debussy; and Ravel's charming "Jeux d'eau." She is a neat and nimble player and keeps the music flowing. Her fingerwork has limpidity and crispness, but the pedalling is rather too heavy, a tendency sometimes evident in playing "impressionalistic" music. We look forward to hearing Miss Tang, as she develops, in works which demand more depth and more interpretative qualities.

STRING QUARTET

The second part of the concert was taken up by Haydn's String Quartet in C major, op. 33 No. 3, known as "The Bird" on account of certain grace notes and figures which appear in the first and third movements. It was played by Mr. Cheng Chik-pui, first violin, Mr. J. T. L. Chan, second violin, Mr. M. H. Fan, viola, and Mr. Frank Huang, cello. This now well-established quartet gave a well-rehearsed and satisfactory performance of this very lovely work. Mr. Cheng is wise to concentrate on Haydn and Mozart.

Which leads us to comment that Mozart was not represented at this concert. But the next Sino-British Music Group Concert will be an all-Mozart

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Do you still feel like going steady. Howard?"

SOLICITORS WITHDRAW: APPEAL DISMISSED

An order that Messrs Deacons had ceased to be the solicitors acting for the appellants in an appeal case relating to estate was made by the Full Court this morning.

The Full Court comprising the Chief Justice, Mr Justice M. J. Hogan, the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice C. W. Reece and the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr Justice J. Reynolds also dismissed the appeal with costs to be paid by the appellants who were not present in Court.

Appellants who were the defendants in the original action were Kung Kung-shi, alias Kung Miu-ku and Chow Tang-shi alias Tan Kan-sing.

The respondents (plaintiffs in the action) were Chow Chun-shi, alias Chan Yuk-ku and Chow Chan-shi alias Chan Oi-ku.

Appellants were the "unlucky" widow and sixth concubine of Chow Chung-ho, late of 174 Portland Street and the respondents the third and fourth concubines of the deceased.

Respondents were represented by Mr Brook Bernacchi, instructed by Mr P. C. Woo of Messrs P. C. Woo and Company. Mr Richard Winter, instructed by Mr W. P. Wong of Messrs Deacons said he was making an application under order 7, rule 4 of the English practice for an order that Messrs Deacons had ceased to act as solicitors for the appellants in the case. An affidavit by Mr Wong giving the reasons for ceasing to act was on file, he added.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr Winter said that the appellants had been so notified, and he referred the Court to paragraph 8 of Mr Wong's affidavit in which it was stated that Mr Wong had on May 30 sent a letter to the appellants giving them notice that Messrs Deacons had ceased to be their solicitors in the appeal.

NO RESPONSE
The Chief Justice said that it would be appropriate for appellants to be called. They might have something to say.

When the names of the appellants were called, there was no response, and the Court thereupon gave the order sought. Mr Winter and Mr Wong then withdrew.

Mr Bernacchi asked the Court to dismiss the appeal with costs. He said that there was no compliance to order 29, rule 23 requiring the record to be before the Court. In the present case, there was not only no record, but also that the appellants themselves were not present.

NOTHING DONE
Counsel said that this was a case in which in his discretion the learned Trial Judge ordered a trust corporation to administer the estate. Matters were being fully arranged with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Trusts) Ltd., a trust form of the order which they desired was being prepared for presentation to the Trial Judge when suddenly instructions were withdrawn from the appellants' former solicitors, and the appeal, entered, said Counsel, from there on nothing had been done.

There was also the question of whether the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the appeal. Mr Bernacchi said and referred the Court to the order in the case Cheung Sau-kin (appellant) and Cheung Yui-

lam (respondent) reported in 32 Hongkong Law reports. He said that the principles of the case were approved by another Full Court in Liu King-ming versus the Crown reported in 37 Hongkong Law reports.

where it was sought to appeal to the Full Court from a decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting on appeal from the Magistrate. It was held that the Full Court had no jurisdiction to hear the further appeal.

"For a multitude of reasons," Mr Bernacchi said, "I ask your Lordships to dismiss the appeal (a) because the appellants are not in Court, (b) because there is no record here and (c) because in my submission the Full Court has no jurisdiction to entertain it."

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02 Stock Market Report: 6.05 The Melodious Orchestra: 6.10 "Box 200" Bert Giffitt at the Organ: 7.10 The Middle East: 7.15 The Story of the World: 7.20 The Story of the World: 7.25 The Story of the World: 7.30 The Story of the World: 7.35 The Story of the World: 7.40 The Story of the World: 7.45 The Story of the World: 7.50 The Story of the World: 7.55 The Story of the World: 8.00 The Story of the World: 8.05 The Story of the World: 8.10 The Story of the World: 8.15 The Story of the World: 8.20 The Story of the World: 8.25 The Story of the World: 8.30 The Story of the World: 8.35 The Story of the World: 8.40 The Story of the World: 8.45 The Story of the World: 8.50 The Story of the World: 8.55 The Story of the World: 9.00 The Story of the World: 9.05 The Story of the World: 9.10 The Story of the World: 9.15 The Story of the World: 9.20 The Story of the World: 9.25 The Story of the World: 9.30 The Story of the World: 9.35 The Story of the World: 9.40 The Story of the World: 9.45 The Story of the World: 9.50 The Story of the World: 9.55 The Story of the World: 10.00 The Story of the World: 10.05 The Story of the World: 10.10 The Story of the World: 10.15 The Story of the World: 10.20 The Story of the World: 10.25 The Story of the World: 10.30 The Story of the World: 10.35 The Story of the World: 10.40 The Story of the World: 10.45 The Story of the World: 10.50 The Story of the World: 10.55 The Story of the World: 11.00 The Story of the World: 11.05 The Story of the World: 11.10 The Story of the World: 11.15 The Story of the World: 11.20 The Story of the World: 11.25 The Story of the World: 11.30 The Story of the World: 11.35 The Story of the World: 11.40 The Story of the World: 11.45 The Story of the World: 11.50 The Story of the World: 11.55 The Story of the World: 12.00 The Story of the World: 12.05 The Story of the World: 12.10 The Story of the World: 12.15 The Story of the World: 12.20 The Story of the World: 12.25 The Story of the World: 12.30 The Story of the World: 12.35 The Story of the World: 12.40 The Story of the World: 12.45 The Story of the World: 12.50 The Story of the World: 12.55 The Story of the World: 1.00 The Story of the World: 1.05 The Story of the World: 1.10 The Story of the World: 1.15 The Story of the World: 1.20 The Story of the World: 1.25 The Story of the World: 1.30 The Story of the World: 1.35 The Story of the World: 1.40 The Story of the World: 1.45 The Story of the World: 1.50 The Story of the World: 1.55 The Story of the World: 2.00 The Story of the World: 2.05 The Story of the World: 2.10 The Story of the World: 2.15 The Story of the World: 2.20 The Story of the World: 2.25 The Story of the World: 2.30 The Story of the World: 2.35 The Story of the World: 2.40 The Story of the World: 2.45 The Story of the World: 2.50 The Story of the World: 2.55 The Story of the World: 3.00 The Story of the World: 3.05 The Story of the World: 3.10 The Story of the World: 3.15 The Story of the World: 3.20 The Story of the World: 3.25 The Story of the World: 3.30 The Story of the World: 3.35 The Story of the World: 3.40 The Story of the World: 3.45 The Story of the World: 3.50 The Story of the World: 3.55 The Story of the World: 4.00 The Story of the World: 4.05 The Story of the World: 4.10 The Story of the World: 4.15 The Story of the World: 4.20 The Story of the World: 4.25 The Story of the World: 4.30 The Story of the World: 4.35 The Story of the World: 4.40 The Story of the World: 4.45 The Story of the World: 4.50 The Story of the World: 4.55 The Story of the World: 5.00 The Story of the World: 5.05 The Story of the World: 5.10 The Story of the World: 5.15 The Story of the World: 5.20 The Story of the World: 5.25 The Story of the World: 5.30 The Story of the World: 5.35 The Story of the World: 5.40 The Story of the World: 5.45 The Story of the World: 5.50 The Story of the World: 5.55 The Story of the World: 6.00 The Story of the World: 6.05 The Story of the World: 6.10 The Story of the World: 6.15 The Story of the World: 6.20 The Story of the World: 6.25 The Story of the World: 6.30 The Story of the World: 6.35 The Story of the World: 6.40 The Story of the World: 6.45 The Story of the World: 6.50 The Story of the World: 6.55 The Story of the World: 7.00 The Story of the World: 7.05 The Story of the World: 7.10 The Story of the World: 7.15 The Story of the World: 7.20 The Story of the World: 7.25 The Story of the World: 7.30 The Story of the World: 7.35 The Story of the World: 7.40 The Story of the World: 7.45 The Story of the World: 7.50 The Story of the World: 7.55 The Story of the World: 8.00 The Story of the World: 8.05 The Story of the World: 8.10 The Story of the World: 8.15 The Story of the World: 8.20 The Story of the World: 8.25 The Story of the World: 8.30 The Story of the World: 8.35 The Story of the World: 8.40 The Story of the World: 8.45 The Story of the World: 8.50 The Story of the World: 8.55 The Story of the World: 9.00 The Story of the World: 9.05 The Story of the World: 9.10 The Story of the World: 9.15 The Story of the World: 9.20 The Story of the World: 9.25 The Story of the World: 9.30 The Story of the World: 9.35 The Story of the World: 9.40 The Story of the World: 9.45 The Story of the World: 9.50 The Story of the World: 9.55 The Story of the World: 10.00 The Story of the World: 10.05 The Story of the World: 10.10 The Story of the World: 10.15 The Story of the World: 10.20 The Story of the World: 10.25 The Story of the World: 10.30 The Story of the World: 10.35 The Story of the World: 10.40 The Story of the World: 10.45 The Story of the World: 10.50 The Story of the World: 10.55 The Story of the World: 11.00 The Story of the World: 11.05 The Story of the World: 11.10 The Story of the World: 11.15 The Story of the World: 11.20 The Story of the World: 11.25 The Story of the World: 11.30 The Story of the World: 11.35 The Story of the World: 11.40 The Story of the World: 11.45 The Story of the World: 11.50 The Story of the World: 11.55 The Story of the World: 12.00 The Story of the World: 12.05 The Story of the World: 12.10 The Story of the World: 12.15 The Story of the World: 12.20 The Story of the World: 12.25 The Story of the World: 12.30 The Story of the World: 12.35 The Story of the World: 12.40 The Story of the World: 12.45 The Story of the World: 12.50 The Story of the World: 12.55 The Story of the World: 1.00 The Story of the World: 1.05 The Story of the World: 1.10 The Story of the World: 1.15 The Story of the World: 1.20 The Story of the World: 1.25 The Story of the World: 1.30 The Story of the World: 1.35 The Story of the World: 1.40 The Story of the World: 1.45 The Story of the World: 1.50 The Story of the World: 1.55 The Story of the World: 2.00 The Story of the World: 2.05 The Story of the World: 2.10 The Story of the World: 2.15 The Story of the World: 2.20 The Story of the World: 2.25 The Story of the World: 2.30 The Story of the World: 2.35 The Story of the World: 2.40 The Story of the World: 2.45 The Story of the World: 2.50 The Story of the World: 2.55 The Story of the World: 3.00 The Story of the World: 3.05 The Story of the World: 3.10 The Story of the World: 3.15 The Story of the World: 3.20 The Story of the World: 3.25 The Story of the World: 3.30 The Story of the World: 3.35 The Story of the World: 3.40 The Story of the World: 3.45 The Story of the World: 3.50 The Story of the World: 3.55 The Story of the World: 4.00 The Story of the World: 4.05 The Story of the World: 4.10 The Story of the World: 4.15 The Story of the World: 4.20 The Story of the World: 4.25 The Story of the World: 4.30 The Story of the World: 4.35 The Story of the World: 4.40 The Story of the World: 4.45 The Story of the World: 4.50 The Story of the World: 4.55 The Story of the World: 5.00 The Story of the World: 5.05 The Story of the World: 5.10 The Story of the World: 5.15 The Story of the World: 5.20 The Story of the World: 5.25 The Story of the World: 5.30 The Story of the World: 5.35 The Story of the World: 5.40 The Story of the World: 5.45 The Story of the World: 5.50 The Story of the World: 5.55 The Story of the World: 6.00 The Story of the World: 6.05 The Story of the World: 6.10 The Story of the World: 6.15 The Story of the World: 6.20 The Story of the World: 6.25 The Story of the World: 6.30 The Story of the World: 6.35 The Story of the World: 6.40 The Story of the World: 6.45 The Story of the World: 6.50 The Story of the World: 6.55 The Story of the World: 7.00 The Story of the World: 7.05 The Story of the World: 7.10 The Story of the World: 7.15 The Story of the World: 7.20 The Story of the World: 7.25 The Story of the World: 7.30 The Story of the World: 7.35 The Story of the World: 7.40 The Story of the World: 7.45 The Story of the World: 7.50 The Story of the World: 7.55 The Story of the World: 8.00 The Story of the World: 8.05 The Story of the World: 8.10 The Story of the World: 8.15 The Story of the World: 8.20 The Story of the World: 8.25 The Story of the World: 8.30 The Story of the World: 8.35 The Story of the World: 8.40 The Story of the World: 8.45 The Story of the World: 8.50 The Story of the World: 8.55 The Story of the World: 9.00 The Story of the World: 9.05 The Story of the World: 9.10 The Story of the World: 9.15 The Story of the World: 9.20 The Story of the World: 9.25 The Story of the World: 9.30 The Story of the World: 9.35 The Story of the World: 9.40 The Story of the World: 9.45 The Story of the World: 9.50 The Story of the World: 9.55 The Story of the World: 10.00 The Story of the World: 10.05 The Story of the World: 10.10 The Story of the World: 10.15 The Story of the World: 10.20 The Story of the World: 10.25 The Story of the World: 10.30 The Story of the World: 10.35 The Story of the World: 10.40 The Story of the World: 10.45 The Story of the World: 10.50 The Story of the World: 10.55 The Story of the World: 11.00 The Story of the World: 11.05 The Story of the World: 11.10 The Story of the World: 11.15 The Story of the World: 11.20 The Story of the World: 11.25 The Story of the World: 11.30 The Story of the World: 11.35 The Story of the World: 11.40 The Story of the World: 11.45 The Story of the World: 11.50 The Story of the World: 11.55 The Story of the World: 12.00 The Story of the World: 12.05 The Story of the World: 12.10 The Story of the World: 12.15 The Story of the World: 12.20 The Story of the World: 12.25 The Story of the World: 12.30 The Story of the World: 12.35 The Story of the World: 12.40 The Story of the World: 12.45 The Story of the World: 12.50 The Story of the World: 12.55 The Story of the World: 1.00 The Story of the World: 1.05 The Story of the World: 1.10 The Story of the World: 1.15 The Story of the World: 1.20 The Story of the World: 1.25 The Story of the World: 1.30 The Story of the World: 1.35 The Story of the World: 1.40 The Story of the World: 1.45 The Story of the World: 1.50 The Story of the World: 1.55 The Story of the World: 2.00 The Story of the World: 2.05 The Story of the World: 2.10 The Story of the World: 2.15 The Story of the World: 2.20 The Story of the World: 2.25 The Story of the World: 2.30 The Story of the World: 2.35 The Story of the World: 2.40 The Story of the World: 2.45 The Story of the World: 2.50 The Story of the World: 2.55 The Story of the World: 3.00 The Story of the World: 3.05 The Story of the World: 3.10 The Story of the World: 3.15 The Story of the World: 3.20 The Story of the World: 3.25 The Story of the World: 3.30 The Story of the World: 3.35 The Story of the World: 3.40 The Story of the World: 3.45 The Story of the World: 3.50 The Story of the World: 3.55 The Story of the World: 4.00 The Story of the World: 4.05 The Story of the World: 4.10 The Story of the World: 4.15 The Story of the World: 4.20 The Story of the World: 4.25 The Story of the World: 4.30 The Story of the World: 4.35 The Story of the World: 4.40 The Story of the World: 4.45 The Story of the World: 4.50 The Story of the World: 4.55 The Story of the World: 5.00 The Story of the World: 5.05 The Story of the World: 5.10 The Story of the World: 5.15 The Story of the World: 5.20 The Story of the World: 5.25 The Story of the World: 5.30 The Story of the World: 5.35 The Story of the World: 5.40 The Story of the World: 5.45 The Story of the World: 5.50 The Story of the World: 5.55 The Story of the World: 6.00 The Story of the World: 6.05 The Story of the World: 6.10 The Story of the World: 6.15 The Story of the World: 6.20 The Story of the World: 6.25 The Story of the World: 6.30 The Story of the World: 6.35 The Story of the World: 6.40 The Story of the World: 6.45 The Story of the World: 6.50 The Story of the World: 6.55 The Story of the World: 7.00 The Story of the World: 7.05 The Story of the World: 7.10 The Story of the World: 7.15 The Story of the World: 7.20 The Story of the World: 7.25 The Story of the World: 7.30 The Story of the World: 7.35 The Story of the World: 7.40 The Story of the World: 7.45 The Story of the World: 7.50 The Story of the World: 7.55 The Story of the World: 8.00 The Story of the World: 8.05 The Story of the World: 8.10 The Story of the World: 8.15 The Story of the World: 8.20 The Story of the World: 8.25 The Story of the World: 8.30 The Story of the World: 8.35 The Story of the World: 8.40 The Story of the World: 8.45 The Story of the World: 8.50 The Story of the World: 8.55 The Story of the World: 9.00 The Story of the World: 9.05 The Story of the World: 9.10 The Story of the World: 9.15 The Story of the World: 9.20 The Story of the World: 9.25 The Story of the World: 9.30 The Story of the World: 9.35 The Story of the World: 9.40 The Story of the World: 9.45 The Story of the World: 9.50 The Story of the World: 9.55 The Story of the World: 10.00 The Story of the World: 10.05 The Story of the World: 10.10 The Story of the World: 10.15 The Story of the World: 10.20 The Story of the World: 10.25 The Story of the World: 10.30 The Story of the World: 10.35 The Story of the World: 10.40 The Story of the World: 10.45 The Story of the World: 10.50 The Story of the World: 10.55 The Story of the World: 11.00 The Story of the World: 11.05 The Story of the World: 11.10 The Story of the World: 11.15 The Story of the World: 11.20 The Story of the World: 11.25 The Story of the World: 11.30 The Story of the World: 11.35 The Story of the World: 11.40 The Story of the World: 11.45 The Story of the World: 11.50 The Story of the World: 11.55 The Story of the World: 12.00 The Story of the World: 12.05 The Story of the World: 12.10 The Story of the World: 12.15 The Story of the World: 12.20 The Story of the World: 12.25 The Story of the World: 12.30 The Story of the World: 12.35 The Story of the World: 12.40 The Story of the World: 12.45 The Story of the World: 12.50 The Story of the World: 12.55 The Story of the World: 1.00 The Story of the World: 1.05 The Story of the World: 1.10 The Story of the World: 1.15 The Story of the World: 1.20 The Story of the World: 1.25 The Story of the World: 1.30 The Story of the World: 1.35 The Story of the World: 1.40 The Story of the World: 1.45 The Story of the World: 1.50 The Story of the World: 1.55 The Story of the World: 2.00 The Story of the World: 2.05 The Story of the World: 2.10 The Story of the World: 2.15 The Story of the World: 2.20 The Story of the World: 2.25 The Story of the World: 2.30 The Story of the World: 2.35 The Story of the World: 2.40 The Story of the World: 2.45 The Story of the World: 2.50 The Story of the World: 2.55 The Story of the World: 3.00 The Story of the World: 3.05 The Story of the World: 3.10 The Story of the World: 3.15 The Story of the World: 3.20 The Story of the World: 3.25 The Story of the World: 3.30 The Story of the World: 3.35 The Story of the World: 3.40 The Story of the World: 3.45 The Story of the World: 3.50 The Story of the World: 3.55 The Story of the World: 4.00 The Story of the World: 4.05 The Story of the World: 4.10 The Story of the World: 4.15 The Story of the World: 4.20 The Story of the World: 4.25 The Story of the World: 4.30 The Story of the World: 4.35 The Story of the World: 4.40 The Story of the World: 4.45 The Story of the World: 4.50 The Story of the World: 4.55 The Story of the World: 5.00 The Story of the World: 5.05 The Story of the World: 5.10 The Story of the World: 5.15 The Story of the World: 5.20 The Story of the World: 5.25 The Story of the World: 5.30 The Story of the World: 5.35 The Story of the World: 5.40 The Story of the World: 5.45 The Story of the World: 5.50 The Story of the World: 5.55 The Story of the World: 6.00 The Story of the World: 6.05 The Story of the World: 6.10 The Story of the World: 6.15 The Story of the World: 6.20 The Story of the World: 6.25 The Story of the World: 6.30 The Story of the World: 6.35 The Story of the World: 6.40 The Story of the World: 6.45 The Story of the World: 6.50 The Story of the World: 6.55 The Story of the World: 7.00 The Story of the World: 7.05 The Story of the World: 7.10 The Story of the World: 7.15 The Story of the World: 7.20 The Story of the World: 7.25 The Story of the World: 7.30 The Story of the World: 7.35 The Story of the World: 7.40 The Story of the World: 7.45 The Story of the World: 7.50 The Story of the World: 7.55 The Story of the World: 8.00 The Story of the World: 8.05 The Story of the World: 8.10 The Story of the World: 8.15 The Story of the World: 8.20 The Story of the World: 8.25 The Story of the World: 8.30 The Story of the World: 8.35 The Story of the World: 8.40 The Story of the World: 8.45 The Story of the World: 8.50 The Story of the World: 8.55 The Story of the World: 9.00 The Story of the World: 9.05 The Story of the World: 9.10 The Story of the World: 9.15 The Story of the World: 9.20 The Story of the World: 9.25 The Story of the World: 9.30 The Story of the World: 9.35 The Story of the World: 9.40 The Story of the World: 9.45 The Story of the World: 9.50 The Story of the World: 9.55 The Story of the World: 10.00 The Story of the World: 10.05 The Story of the World: 10.10 The Story of the World: 10.15 The Story of the World: 10.20 The Story of the World: 10.25 The Story of the World: 10.30 The Story of the World: 10.35 The Story of the World: 10.40 The Story of the World: 10.45 The Story of the World: 10.50 The Story of the World: 10.55 The Story of the World: 11.00 The Story of the World: 11.05 The Story of the World: 11.10 The Story of the World: 11.15 The Story of the World: 11.20 The Story of the World: 11.25 The Story of the World: 11.30 The Story of the World: 11.35 The Story of the World: 11.40 The Story of the World: 11.45 The Story of the World: 11.50 The Story of the World: 11.55 The Story of the World: 12.00 The Story of the World: 12.05 The Story of the World: 12.10 The Story of the World: 12.15 The Story of the World: 12.20 The Story of the World: 12.25 The Story of the World: 12.30 The Story of the World: 12.35 The Story of the World: 12.40 The Story of the World: 12.45 The Story of the World: 12.50 The Story of the World: 12.55 The Story of the World: 1.00 The Story of the World: 1.05 The Story of the World: 1.10 The Story of the World: 1.15 The Story of the World: 1.20 The Story of the World: 1.25 The Story of the World: 1.30 The Story of the World: 1.35 The Story of the World: 1.40 The Story of the World: 1.45 The Story of the World: 1.50 The Story of the World: 1.55 The Story of the World: 2.00 The Story of the World: 2.05 The Story of the World: 2.10 The Story of the World: 2.15 The Story of the World: 2.20 The Story of the World: 2.25 The Story of the World: 2.30 The Story of the World: 2.35 The Story of the World: 2.40 The Story of the World: 2.45 The Story of the World: 2.50 The Story of the World: 2.55 The Story of the World: 3.00 The Story of the World: 3.05 The Story of the World: 3.10 The Story of the World: 3.15 The Story of the World: 3.20 The Story of the World: 3.25 The Story of the World: 3.30 The Story of the World: 3.35 The Story of the World: 3.40 The Story of the World: 3.45 The Story of the World: 3.50 The Story of the World: 3.55 The Story of the World: 4.00 The Story of the World: 4.05 The Story of the World: 4.10 The Story of the World: 4.15 The Story of the World: 4.20 The Story of the World: 4.25 The Story of the World: 4.30 The Story of the World: 4.35 The Story of the World: 4.40 The Story of the World: 4.45 The Story of the World: 4.50 The Story of the World: 4.55 The Story of the World: 5.00 The Story of the World: 5.05 The Story of the World: 5.10 The Story of the World: 5.15 The Story of the World: 5.20 The Story of the World: 5.25 The Story of the World: 5.30 The Story of the World: 5.35 The Story of the World: 5.40 The Story of the World: 5.45 The Story of the World: 5.50 The Story of the World: 5.55 The Story of the World: 6.00 The Story of the World: 6.05 The Story of the World: 6.10 The Story of the World: 6.15 The Story of the World: 6.20 The Story of the World: 6.25 The Story of the World: 6.30 The Story of the World: 6.35 The Story of the World: 6.40 The Story of the World: 6.45 The Story of the World: 6.50 The Story of the World: 6.55 The Story of the World: 7.00 The Story of the World: 7.05 The Story of the World: 7.10 The Story of the World: 7.15 The Story of the World: 7.20 The Story of the World: 7.25 The Story of the World: 7.30 The Story of the World: 7.35 The Story of the World: 7.40 The Story of the World: 7.45 The Story of the World: 7.50 The Story of the World: 7.55 The Story of the World: 8.00 The Story of the World: 8.05 The Story of the World: 8.10 The Story of the World: 8.15 The Story of the World: 8.20 The Story of the World: 8.25 The Story of the World: 8.30 The Story of the World: 8.35 The Story of the World: 8.40 The Story of the World: 8.45 The Story of the World: 8.50 The Story of the World: 8.55 The Story of the World: 9.00 The Story of the World: 9.05 The Story of the World: 9.10 The Story of the World: 9.15 The Story of the World: 9.20 The Story of the World: 9.25 The Story of the World: 9.30 The Story of the World: 9.35 The Story of the World: 9.40 The Story of the World: 9.45 The Story of the World: 9.50 The Story of the World: 9.55 The Story of the World: 10.00 The Story of the World: 10.05 The Story of the World: 10.10 The Story of the World: 10.15 The Story of the World: 10.20 The Story of the World: 10.25 The Story of the World: 10.30 The Story of the World: 10.35 The Story of the World: 10.40 The Story of the World: 10.45 The Story of the World: 10.50 The Story of the World: 10.55 The Story of the World: 11.00 The Story of the World: 11.05 The Story of the World: 11.10 The Story of the World: 11.15 The Story of the World: 11.20 The Story of the World: 11.25 The Story of the World: 11.30 The Story of the World: 11.35 The Story of the World: 11.40 The Story of the World: 11.45 The Story of the World: 11.50 The Story of the World: 11.55 The Story of the World: 12.00 The Story of the World: 12.05 The Story of the World: 12.10 The Story of the World: 12.15 The Story of the World: 12.20 The Story of the World: 12.25 The Story of the World: 12.30 The Story of the World: 12.35 The Story of the World: 12.40 The Story of the World: 12.45 The Story of the World: 12.50 The Story of the World: 12.55 The Story of the World: 1.00 The Story of the World: 1.05 The Story of the World: 1.10 The Story of the World: 1.15 The Story of the World: 1.20 The Story of the World: 1.25 The Story of the World: 1.30 The Story of the World: 1.35 The Story of the World: 1.40 The Story of the World: 1.45 The Story of the World: 1.50 The Story of the World: 1.55 The Story of